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IN THIS ISSUE • CALL FOR CONVENTION
THE HYATT STORY • EARLY DAY WOLVES

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

OF MICHIGAN

DEC 30 1953

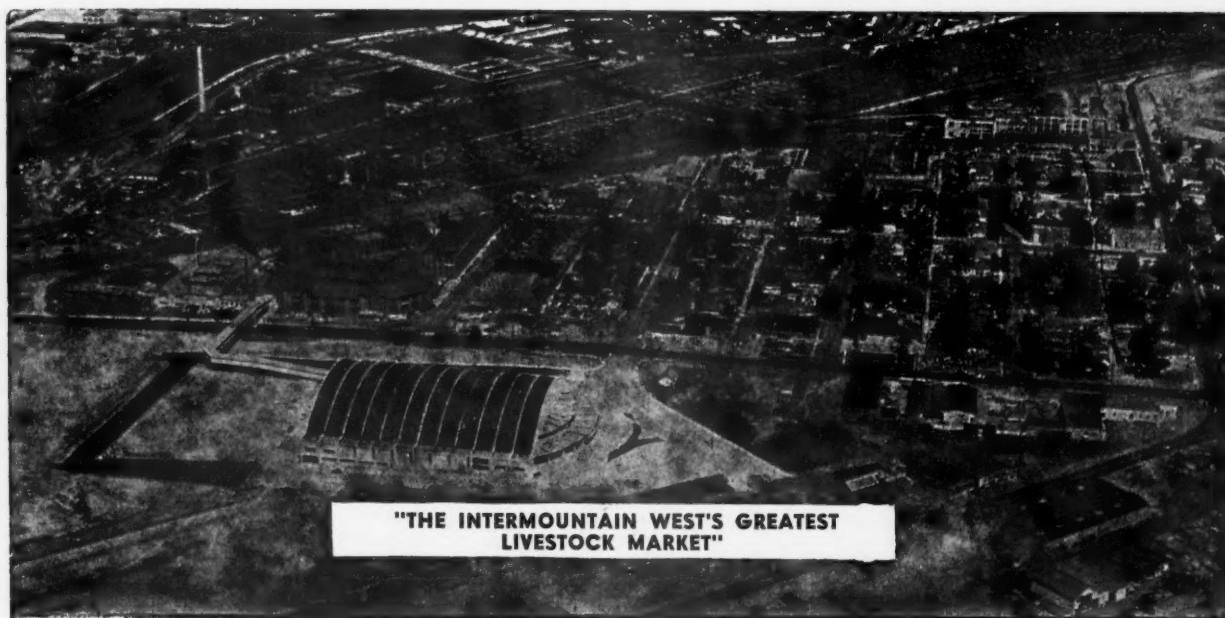
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DECEMBER 1953



57TH ANNUAL
CONVENTION,
AMERICAN NAT'L
CATTLEMEN'S ASS'N.,
COLORADO SPRINGS,
COLO., JAN. 12-14

Welcome to Colorful Colorado



We know the 57th Annual Convention of The American National Cattlemen's Association will be the most successful yet and that you are going to have a grand time in the heart of one of the country's great ranching and farming areas.

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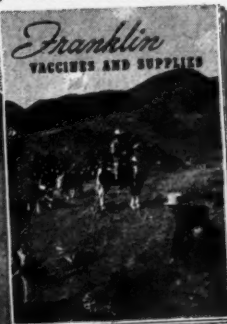
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If you don't know who is your nearest local Dealer, we'll gladly send you his name along with free copy of the latest Franklin 80-page complete catalog.

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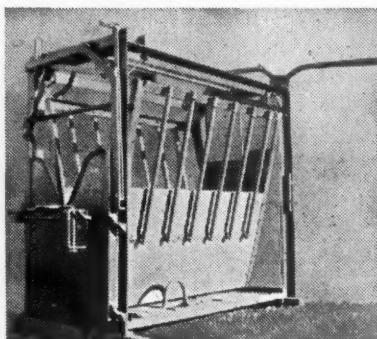
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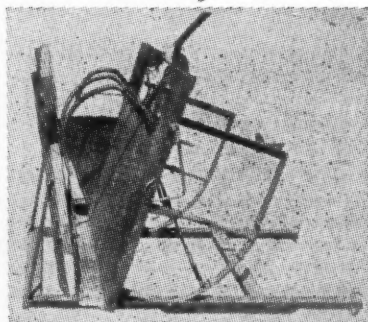
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The world's best cattle machine. Used
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Cimarron, New Mexico



ONE SUGGESTION—I am well
pleased with the actions of our Ameri-
can National. If we must continue to be
Santa Claus to foreign countries, let's
send them old cow beef instead of
money. . . Let's keep controls off cattle
and fight for the day when all business
sits on its own bottom. — Elmer C.
Barnes, Cherry Co., Nebr.

"FORESTALL RADICALS"—I regret
very much to see the recent headlines
about cattlemen storming Washington
for price controls. I had great hopes
for our present administration, but it ap-
pears that Secretary Benson is either
unwilling or unable to shove the prices
of the lower grades of cattle up at all.
It is probable he has prevented them
from slipping worse than they have. I
(Continued on Page 26)

Made your plans for the American
National convention? . . . Jan. 12-14,
Colorado Springs.

IN THIS ISSUE

Convention Call..	7	Markets	14
Attention!	8	Tax Case	35
Pres. Hyatt.....	9	Price Support....	22
Early Day Wolf	12	Aftosa Lab.	23
Lookout	5	Ladies' Page	32
Nat'l at Work....	20	CB Chimes	33
Fla. Meeting	10	Breeds, Shows ...	36
Nev. Meeting....	16	Personals	35
Assn Notes.....	18	Calendar	38
Public & You....	8	Statistics	38
Bldg. Fund.....	10	Letters	4



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515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

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Automatic Currier keeps livestock sleek,
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weight faster. A real money maker for
every feeder.

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Lookout

RECORD CONSUMER INCOMES continue to support a strong U. S. demand for beef.

INCOME PER PERSON after taxes, says the Agricultural Marketing Service, in the first three quarters of this year was at an annual rate of \$1,553 compared with \$1,497 for 1952.

EXPENDITURES FOR GOODS and services were at a rate of \$1,441 per year, 4 per cent above last year. Of this, food expenditures per person made up \$409, \$3 more than in 1952. The slight rise in consumer spending for food over 1952 has occurred even though retail food prices are a little lower.

FOOD EXPENDITURES have about kept pace with the rise in income over the past 15 years. This year, consumers are spending about 26 per cent of their income for food. The proportion has ranged between 26 and 28 per cent each year of the post-war period.

CONDITIONS IN BUSINESS and industry remained generally prosperous in the first three quarters of 1953, continues the AMS. Federal government demands have slackened slightly since the second quarter with the reduction in defense spending. Outlays by state and local governments, however, have increased slightly.

BUSINESSMEN probably are cutting back a little on spending for new plants and equipment from the peak level of the third quarter but construction activity in October reached a new high for the month.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION is running only a little below the unusually high level of the first half of the year and unemployment is low.

THESE AMS OBSERVATIONS are reflected in continuing good demand for beef which will push per capita beef use this year to an all-time high of 75 pounds.

DEMAND FOR BEEF has been there all the time. Our market editor, Carroll Wells, puts it this way:

CATTLE PRICES DROPPED almost a third while the cost of living remained high, which reasonably means that surplus numbers caused the drop -- not lack of demand.

WITH THE DEMAND THERE, it is not unreasonable to expect a 50-cent dressed beef market on choice, which means \$30 choice fed cattle.

IF THE PUBLIC CAN EAT all the extra beef it has consumed in 1953, then a prospective reduction in supply in 1954 should find ready outlet.

AN INDICATION of how beef is being consumed is shown in the cold storage figures for the end of October, when beef in cold storage was down 24 million pounds from a year earlier and pork was down 20 per cent from a year ago.

THE PRICE DECLINES that started in 1952 will, from all appearances, have run their course in 1953, says Mr. Wells. Normally, the adjustment in prices would have taken five years. This time it is crowded into a period of less than two years, largely because of the drouth which forced cattle direct from dry ranges into feedlots.

PER HEAD TONNAGE of fed steers has dropped some 30 to 40 pounds per head, which means less tonnage regardless of how many numbers continue to arrive.

FINALLY, he thinks perhaps a more orderly pattern can be followed in the marketing of cattle with the improvement of range feed conditions.

December, 1953



MH LARRY DOMINO V, owned by Eugene A. Boyd & Son, Dover, Kentucky

Year after Year **CALF MANNA** Helps Them Win Top Honors

This champion's owners say: "Calf Manna gave him the start that made him a champion . . ."

For years CALF MANNA-fed beef animals have been at the top in leading shows all over America. *CALF MANNA is both highly efficient and completely economical.* It makes everything fed with it better and more efficient, and only a little CALF MANNA is required to produce excellent results.

CALF MANNA keeps young animals growing and keeps older animals on their feed. The number of CALF MANNA-fed champions . . . animals which continue to win top honors year after year . . . is actually amazing.

MH LARRY DOMINO V, pictured above, is an outstanding example. He has been winning championships since 1951, and his owners, Eugene E. Boyd & Son, say of him: "Calf Manna gave him the start that made him a champion as a calf, it carried him on to be a champion as a yearling."

Because it never takes more than one pound of CALF MANNA per day to produce results, the cost of this extraordinary feed is actually *10c or less per day!* No one who raises beef cattle can afford not to feed CALF MANNA!

Helps Stimulate Growth, Improve Quality, Increase Appetite, and Aids Breeding Conditions.

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Call for Convention

Denver, Colo., Nov. 25, 1953

TO MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS AND STOCKMEN GENERALLY:

Call is hereby issued for the 57th annual convention of the American National Cattlemen's Association, to be held Jan. 12, 13 and 14, 1954, at Colorado Springs, Colo., with headquarters in the Antlers Hotel.

There will be an executive committee meeting Monday evening, Jan. 11, at the Antlers Hotel.

THE 57th annual roundup of individual members, association delegates and friends will convene following a year that cattlemen will long remember, even though most of them would like to forget it. I think I can safely say from my 25 years' experience as secretary, and a fairly close contact with my predecessor for many years prior thereto, that it was the most active year in the history of the American National.

Cattle Marketing

Total number of cattle and calves marketed during the entire calendar year 1953 is now expected to run more than 36,500,000 head, thus exceeding the previous all-time high of 36,130,000 established in 1947. This tremendous slaughter taxed the facilities of all distributive channels and created a terrific problem for the entire industry. Early in the year, it was predicted that the slaughter would be 32,000,000 head and gradually it was inched up until it reached the level above noted.

Total Cattle Numbers

Early in the year it was predicted that total cattle numbers would again increase during the year 1953 as much as at least 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 head. It is now indicated that with the tremendous slaughter mentioned above total cattle numbers this year may actually decrease a few hundred thousand head; but it is expected that the decrease will be largely in steers and that there will be still further small increase in total number of cows and heifers. It will take another year of relatively heavy marketing to get control of the numbers in the breeding herd, and while the punishment taken in the way of price declines this year has been severe, it seems apparent that the tremendous marketing will accomplish in about two years' time the liquidation that ordinarily would have taken at least four or five years to bring about.

The AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER, in an editorial in the March, 1953 issue, on the subject of cattle numbers con-

cluded in the following words: "At the moment, it appears that the most substantial thing that can be done to clear up the cattle situation is to cull the cow herds, as they have not been culled in recent years, and insure holding numbers to a level that will provide an adequate supply of beef at a reasonably compensatory return to the producer and feeder thereof." The recommendation made therein was confirmed by the action of the executive committee at its meeting in late April, 1953, at Denver. It is now apparent that there must be still further heavy marketing of cows, with perhaps some readjustment in the pattern of types of cattle on hand, to reach a safe situation with respect to total cattle numbers. This subject will be ably discussed by one of the principal speakers at the convention.

Beef Promotion

I think it is safe to say that never in the history of the industry has as much money been spent on beef promotion as during the year 1953. The American National analyzed the situation early, and at meetings of the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee in July and August of 1952, followed by a third meeting during the Kansas City convention, went on record as urging a strong campaign to promote the sale of beef. This campaign was well in progress at the time of the Kansas City meeting in January, 1953, and many samples of such advertising were displayed on the bulletin board at that time. Following that meeting, the program was increased sharply, with the emphasis on the sale of finished beef during the months when the heavy run from the feed yards was in progress, and switching to emphasis on the lower grades of beef during the latter part of the year. There will be a panel discussion on beef promotion and distribution at the Colorado Springs convention.

Beef Purchase Program

One of the major recommendations of those in the industry who oppose direct price supports was that the government should inaugurate a policy of substantial purchases of beef products. Ample money is available in what is known as the Section 32 fund, derived from the duties on imports, including those on cattle and all cattle products. In addition, \$10,000,000 has been earmarked out of the \$100,000,000 to \$250,000,000 of foreign aid funds which Congress authorized to be spent for the purchase of surplus agricultural products. It has been suggested that at least \$40,000,000 should be earmarked for beef purchases instead of \$10,000,000. This money is to be used in lieu of direct foreign aid; and cattlemen, as taxpayers, paid their full

share of the billions of dollars that have been spent for foreign aid. Undoubtedly it will be necessary next year to continue the beef buying operation if we are to get enough cows marketed to get control of the production herd.

Drouth

There was a continuation and extension of the drouth areas during the year 1953, until it reached very serious proportions in many section where cattle production is a major industry. Undoubtedly, the drouth contributed in a marked degree to the heavy marketing already referred to. We are glad to report that most of the drouthy areas have had considerable rain, but in many cases it came too late to affect substantially the feed situation for the fall and winter months of 1953-54. In other words, those areas are still suffering from the drouth. However, in some of the southern states relief came in time to provide some feed and actually, where cattle numbers had been almost completely decimated, some replacement cattle are being purchased.

Price Supports and Subsidies

The low prices which prevailed, particularly in the early part of the range marketing season, plus the drouth emergency, caused some interest on the part of cattle producers in some kind of government aid. However, at four meetings of members of the American National during the year 1953—the Kansas City convention in January; the large executive committee meeting in April at Denver; the General Council (state presidents) meeting in August, and another executive committee meeting in October—it stood fast against direct price supports or cash subsidies to either livestock producers or feeders. A small minority favored them, but the great bulk of our membership favored other measures to meet the situation. Inasmuch as a certain farm group is still clamoring for price supports on cattle in order to fortify the high support program on general farm products, it will be necessary for the Colorado Springs meeting to reaffirm its position in this matter. This subject, too, will be ably discussed at the meeting.

Agricultural Credit

There should be further discussion of this subject at Colorado Springs. Liberalizing action was taken by the Department of Agriculture, but some contend that it does not fully meet the requirements of the situation. It is encouraging to note, however, that there has been action on this, and almost every other resolution adopted by the executive committee at its meeting, Apr. 28-29, 1953. (Turn to Page 24)

The Public ... and You

By LYLE LIGGETT

HOW DEEP is the bottom? To what level would the cattle market have fallen this year without public relations?

That is a question no one can answer. But all observers concede that effective public relations had a definite "cushioning" effect in a decline which came about from many detrimental factors.

Public relations is not alone advertising, publicity or beef promotion. There are many, many avenues for public relations. And there are many "publics" which must be served.

It was public relations at its finest point which secured the cooperation of the nation's retail merchants in advertising and promoting beef sales so effectively—public relations which had been developing for years as producers and distributors sought to achieve the mutual goal of maximum effectiveness and efficiency in moving beef to the consumer.

It was public relations working when the American National and other organizations secured drouth relief, a purchasing program and other emergency marketing aids from the federal government.

It was public relations at work in continuing to build confidence among feeders, bankers, packers and distributors. Thus was calm analysis able to avert a panic which might well have destroyed the industry as we know it.

It was public relations at work when the American National's executive committee and all other major cattlemen's groups decided against direct price supports and controls. That decision was, in itself, a top example of prime concern for the "public" at a time when surpluses and high taxes are beginning to harm all agriculture's "public relations."

It is public relations at work when local groups of cattlemen and their families work to help themselves out of difficulties instead of calling for unreasonable help. Such enthusiasm for "self-help" is not going unnoticed, particularly among those "publics" which must continue to be most friendly and respectful in their cooperation with the cattle industry.

And, of course, it was public relations when consumers, through press, radio and television, were given information about thrifty beef and how to prepare it for maximum value and enjoyment. The consumers were not sold on beef through nebulous claims, but by honest facts attractively presented. The consumer will continue to buy beef for a long, long time.

Public relations is not just items in the paper, educational films or television programs—those are just some of the many "tools" or "avenues." Public relations is every action by every member of an industry which reflects to the

credit of that industry when viewed by all segments of society and the economy.

Effectiveness of public relations can sometimes be measured in terms of "how bad might it have been without it." And usually the aggregate actions of the individuals in a group spell the answer.

During the current crisis, public relations—by all for all—must be credited with a positive effect, promising a brighter and more solid future.

GOVERNMENT BUYING PROGRAM TAKES 800,000 CATTLE

The over-all total of beef purchases by the government is 233,238,811 (equal to 806,000 head of cattle) since the program was started last March. The figure, contained in a release of Nov. 23, states that a late purchase of frozen carcass beef, 4,892,000 pounds, was destined for export to Greece under the Foreign Operations Administration program. Canned beef and hamburger is distributed to schools and institutions.



Famous "Seven Falls," just 10 minutes' drive from the Broadmoor Hotel at Colorado Springs, National convention site.

Your Attention, Please!

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, returning next month to Colorado Springs for its first convention there in 32 years, has lined up for full consideration the numerous subjects which will make the "57th annual" a crucial gathering.

In his Call for Convention in this issue, Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin issues the invitation to all individual members, association delegates and friends. This should include the many, many hundreds who this past year have come to fear their very way of life may be at stake in future months. The American National's strongest reason for being is that of fighting for its membership the battles that the small organizations on a local level and single stockmen cannot wage in their own behalf with hope of any degree of success.

These, then, are the topics that will stand high on the agenda—they are problems that are sure to be with the industry in the coming year, the problems that must be met and dealt with in the months of 1954 if the livestock industry of the nation is to retain its self-respect and the important place which it rightfully holds in the country's economy: Cattle marketing; Total cattle numbers; Beef promotion; Beef purchase program; Drouth; Price supports and subsidies; Agricultural credit; Research; Foot-and-Mouth disease; Cattle smuggling; Reciprocal trade; Uniform sanitary interstate regulations; Public land legislation.

If you want to register your vote on these matters which are of the gravest importance to each and every one of us, try to attend the convention; hear what the experts in these fields have to say; talk things over with your fellow cattlemen, and then express your opinion as your membership entitles you to do!

As for ladies and juniors—they will have the same interest in these serious subjects as the stockmen. In addition, however, a number of specially planned events are being programmed for them . . . and there will also be, as every year, the various more lighthearted features of the convention. All of these, as now planned, promise to offer something for every interest, and to provide a fine balance of programming for the Jan. 12-14 meeting.

Also not to be overlooked is the little short-of-sensational door prize which will be given to some lucky person—a 20-foot freezer that will store 700 pounds of food. This can hardly serve as the sole inducement to come to Colorado Springs—but, added to everything else, we don't think it can be considered exactly a hindrance either! Do you?

See you at the Springs!

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

A Man Must Rely On Himself

THE CROWDED STREETS and corridors of Washington have become almost as familiar as the forests of the Big Horn Mountains to Sam C. Hyatt.

The 57th annual convention of the American National in Colorado Springs Jan. 12-14, will complete Mr. Hyatt's distinguished two-year term as president.

During his term, Mr. Hyatt has found it necessary to spend many days, weeks and months away from his compact ranch in the scenic Big Horn Basin of northern Wyoming. In fact, he spent nearly all the first five months of 1953 away from the ranch, with more than 40 days in one session in Washington.

Mr. Hyatt has traveled to almost all the conventions of the 23 state associations affiliated with the American National, and he has been called upon to represent the cattle industry on several occasions of national importance.

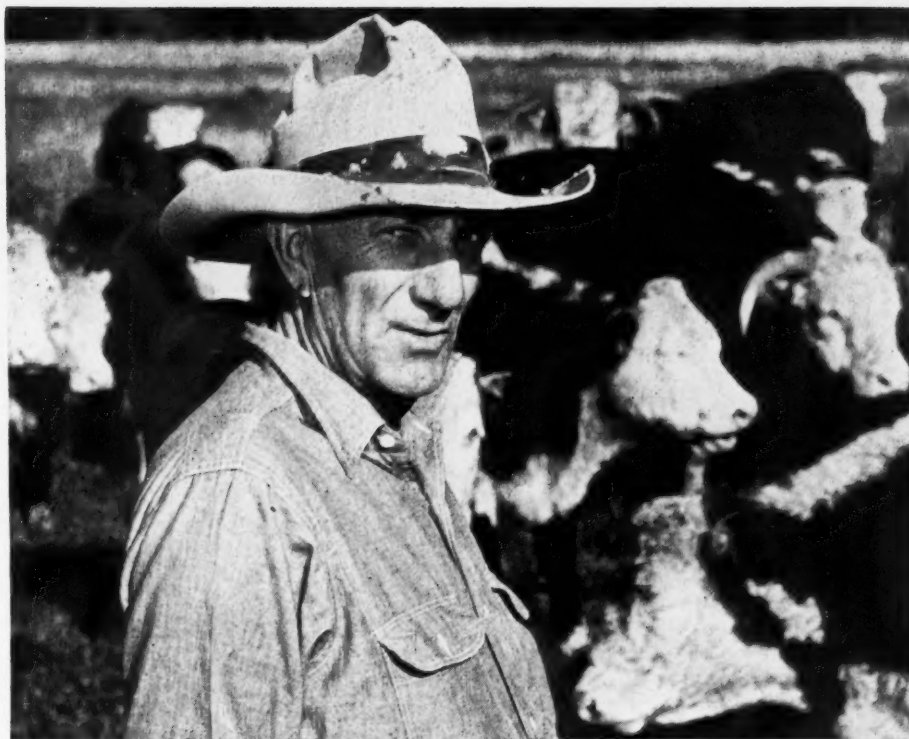
Although Mr. Hyatt's big Stetson has become a familiar part of his presence in Washington or at industry meetings, few stockmen have seen the hat that he is quick to don when he does get back to the ranch on Paintrock Creek. A battered version of his "town hat," the wide brim and high crown have sheltered the wearer through blizzard, drouth, depressions and "good" times.

Few stockmen have also had the pleasure of meeting the "team" which goes into action to enable Sam Hyatt to represent the industry so ably around the nation. The team is composed of his three sons, Milton, Wesley and Eugene, all of whom own and operate neighboring ranches near the community of Hyattville which is named after their pioneering grandfather.

The boys and their father cooperate in sharing labor, equipment and responsibilities in their operations, thus enabling the younger Hyatts to assume an extra load when their father must be away. Another important member of the "team," of course, is charming Mrs. Hyatt, who often accompanies her husband on his cross-country trips.

After January, Mr. Hyatt vows that he will remain at the ranch, giving his full-time attention to his herd of quality commercial Herefords. But none who know him and his concern for the industry doubt that he will be always available for advice and counsel as are the other distinguished "honorary vice-presidents."

A firm believer in the rights and responsibilities of the individual, Mr. Hyatt lives by beliefs inherited from the pioneers of the Paintrock Valley—of



How many of his thousands of friends have seen Sam Hyatt in this "working" hat?

which, incidentally, he is the oldest living native-born resident.

"We should return to the do-it-yourself habits of our ancestors and not cry 'uncle' everytime we get a few less dollars," he observes.

Mr. Hyatt's annual address is expected to be a highlight of the convention and to reiterate the beliefs of stockmen who, through the executive com-

mittee, declared against rigid, fixed price supports and controls because they felt that "free markets make free men."

Sam C. Hyatt was born Mar. 27, 1895, in Hyattville, a descendent of the famed John C. Calhoun for whom he received his middle name. His father was killed by a kicking horse while Sam was still a youngster, and his mother leased the

(Continued on Page 30)



The Hyatt team lays the foundation for a cattle scale. L. to r.: Milton, Eugene, Sam and Wesley.

Florida Wants No Controls

THE importance of beef production in the state's over-all economic picture wove a special thread of interest through discussions and speeches at the mid-November convention of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association in St. Petersburg. To carry on their program on a state-wide and long-range basis, the delegates re-elected incumbent officers Ben Hill Griffin, Jr., Frostproof, president; B. J. Alderman, Grandin, first vice-president; J. B. Starkey, Largo, and W. D. Roberts, Immokalee, second vice-presidents; June Gunn, Kissimmee, secretary; Elmo Griffin, Kissimmee, treasurer.

By unanimous voice vote the cattlemen adopted a resolution strongly opposing government price supports for their industry, thus setting the self-reliant tone of the meeting and clearly recording their sentiments on one of the most important points taken up. In other resolutions, the Floridians urged steps be taken in the state on flood control; condemned the smuggling of cattle from closed-border countries, and asked the BAI to see that the animals in a case now in controversy be destroyed; recommended a study of meat grade designations with a view to offering a better name than "Commercial." The USDA was requested to consider purchase of more Florida beef by the government.

In a post-adjournment session, the executive committee discussed a proposed resolution on emergency assistance endorsing action by Secretary Benson and the USDA; the convention proper had taken no action on this. After a clause was added deploring omission from the USDA announcement of some counties equally deserving of such aid, the amended resolution was approved.

Speakers included Jerry Sotola of Armour & Company's livestock bureau; Al Davies, an American Meat Institute director; Assistant Secretary Rad Hall of the American National Cattlemen's Association at Denver; Tom Glaze of Swift & Co., Chicago. Acting Governor Charley Johns offered a four-point plan. Hiram L. Swain spoke in his capacity as a pasture specialist, and Dr. A. M. Pearson as a meat specialist.

Mr. Hall in his remarks warned the



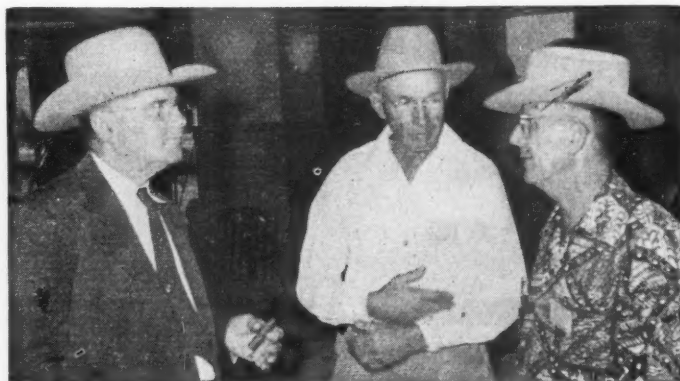
The top one of these Florida convention pictures shows (l. to r.) Ben Hill Griffin, president, Frostproof; Acting Governor of the state Charley Johns; Irlo Bronson, Kissimmee, former president.

The lower view includes (also l. to r.) J. F. Sumner of Wimauma, named state's Honorary Cattleman of the Year; Horace Miley of Lithia; Ned Brock, Vernon; J. Starkey, Largo; Roscoe Bass, Avon Park.

cattlemen that every price support plan ever advanced would threaten the industry with far greater evils than those now evident in other such programs for agriculture. Controls, he said, have not worked in the best interests of the public on other farm commodities, so they could not be expected to work in beef production which is more complicated. Emergency drouth and marketing relief programs were termed successful.

The suggested program of the acting governor included expansion of state-supported cattle improvement research; stepped-up flood control action; encouragement for building more packing-houses in Florida as needed; promotion by the state advertising commission of Florida beef as soon as feasible.

Mr. Davies told the convention that "Any attempt to fix floor prices for live cattle is doomed to failure"; he believes the naming of prices, either ceiling or floor, automatically spawns a whole list of difficulties for perishable farm products. He called such programs "administratively impossible."



In attendance at last month's Florida State Cattlemen's meeting were (l. to r.) W. D. Roberts, Immokalee; Gilbert Barkoskie, Wabasso; June Gunn of Kissimmee, the secretary.

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The Early Day Wolf

BY L. H. DOUGLAS



Hot on the trail.

(Picture courtesy Library, State Historical Society of Colorado.)

IN THOSE WONDERFUL DAYS before the white man came into the western country, the American buffalo (bison) roamed the prairies in untold millions. With him were the antelope which sought the protection the buffalo's vast numbers afforded from that great enemy of all herbivorous animals, the wolf. The wolf was also the enemy of the elk and the deer.

One of these wolves was a huge black fellow, among his gray, brownish and black brethren. He was almost a legend among the early-day trappers, traders, buffalo men and wolf men. He was real, however. Buffalos were the natural prey of the wolves and large enough to provide abundant food for many wolves and their families.

At the time this great wolf lived he and the mother of his puppies hunted together at short distances from their den where six puppies were growing up. If hunting at considerable distance from the den was necessary, the male went alone, to join his brethren to hunt and chase the buffalo. Usually from four to six joined together for the attack on a single buffalo.

Natural Leader

Old Blackie, as the plainsmen called him, was a natural leader. He was larger, stronger and faster than most of his kind. He was wise in the ways of hunting. When a band of five or six wolves approached a bison herd, he would plan the attack and deploy the other wolves. Approaching the herd, Blackie would select one buffalo, always at the edge of the herd or slightly separated from the herd.

This usually was a big bull, because they stayed at the edge of the herd. The herd paid no attention to the wolves at a

distance. At a quarter to half a mile away the wolves would separate and converge on the selected prey. They would crawl along low places such as gulches and depressions, keeping out of sight until close to the selected animal.

If conditions were favorable, they would crawl on their bellies and approach more closely. Blackie, being fastest, would rush the animal, getting between it and the herd if possible. Though ever so slight a separation from the herd would mean the animal probably could not get back to it. The other wolves would close in on the side toward the herd, slashing at the throat, the nose, the flanks or above the hocks (hamstringing). The bull would wage a running fight, getting farther away from the herd as the fight progressed.

On the particular foray here described, two wolves were killed by the enraged fighting bull. A few wolves were usually killed, and sometimes the bull escaped back to the herd. Seldom, however, was there any outcome other than the death of the bull after a ferocious fight.

One day, approaching a herd, Blackie at the head of his bunch of wolves, spied a herd of antelope about two miles from the bison herd. The antelope is the fastest hoofed animal of the American prairie. Blackie well knew that the antelope would head toward the nearest buffalo herd for the protection they knew existed there. The antelope location formed a triangle with that of the wolves and the buffalos. The antelope saw the wolves at about the same instant they were seen by the wolves. They started immediately to run toward the buffalos, but angling away from the wolves. Blackie and his gang, starting first toward the antelope, tried to cut across and head the antelope, but the latter, with an advantage of only seconds,

sped on, bending away from the wolves as needed.

It was a tight race. Over a longer distance the wolves would have relayed the antelope, alternately resting and running the antelope in big curves or circles. The wolves were gaining and when the antelope reached the bison herd the wolves were not more than a hundred yards behind.

The buffalos, of course, had seen the race almost from the beginning. As the racing animals approached, all the big bulls in that part of the herd rushed to the part of the herd where the antelope would enter. The wolves turned off, not wishing to encounter the concentrated fighting might of these bulls. With the herd thoroughly aroused, the wolves veered off and gave up the chase.

Sooner or later a young wolf, becoming of hunting age, would decide that under cover of darkness would be the logical time to attack buffalos. At night, however, these great animals were more cautious and stayed more closely together, if grazing. If resting and sleeping, they would lie down in large circles, with the bulls on the outside, facing outward. The cows would form the next ring, inside, also facing out. In the central space the calves would be assembled. An impregnable wall would face the wolves if they tried to attack. They could not cut out a bull or a cow. They soon learned that nighttime was a poor time to hunt buffalo—something that the old wolves knew already.

Banquet For All

When Blackie became a member of a bison-killing pack he would gorge himself on buffalo meat until he could scarcely move faster than a walk. On arriving at the den, he would regurgitate the almost raw meat and a banquet

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would ensue, attended by his wife and puppies. (On returning to the den, which was carefully hidden in rough, rocky terrain, supporting timber and brush, he would mount high ground a mile or more from where he could see his den area. If everything appeared normal he would cover the intervening distance hurriedly, keeping out of sight in timber and brush and in gulches. A low whine would come from his throat as he approached the den. His wife would appear at the opening and a loving greeting, consisting of touching of noses and rubbing together of bodies, would ensue.)

Blackie was fond of his family, but he, like his kind, was somewhat of a philanderer. Two trappers had a camp about three miles from Blackie's den. The trappers had sled dogs and two of these were females. Blackie knew these females by sight.

In the early spring he would pay a visit to the vicinity of the camp, and, as night settled down, he would frequent a wooded area, from the edge of which there was a good view of the trapper's camp. He would give a low howl. The dogs would rush furiously toward him. He would retreat, knowing that whichever of the females had thoughts of love would come farther than the rest. As the other dogs turned back she would sneak off to the side in the woods and, in taking a roundabout course, would soon meet her magnificent lover.

On one such occasion one of the dogs, from jealousy or some other canine reaction, followed the female and came upon Blackie and the bitch in their tryst. He sprang at the wolf and immediately they were in desperate battle. No dog, however, could be a match for Blackie and soon this dog lay bleeding and dead. The tryst continued at some distance from the fight area.

Wolf Blood Prized

In the northern country where the sled dogs are in great demand, many of the dogs are hybrids—half dog and half wolf or other proportions of dog and wolf blood. They are preferred, and always have been. They have greater endurance—the big need on the gruelling trips in the north country.

Some sled dogs are full-blooded wolves, captured as puppies and domesticated and trained to the sled. They are more savage than the true dogs and have greater endurance.

Some authorities hold that the "husky" dog of the Alaskan and Canadian arctic and sub-arctic regions has much wolf blood in his veins and that he was bred up from initial crosses of the wolf and the dog. Others deny this, but his origin is lost in the dim and distant past so that proof is impossible. The "husky," however, has somewhat the appearance of the wolf, has his endurance, and is almost as savage when he is hungry.

Blackie had experience with all the animals that constituted prey for him and his family and his brethren. Of

(Continued on Page 26)

The Market Picture

AS WE APPROACH THE end of the year 1953—a year which will not soon be forgotten by the cattleman—we find that, despite the hardships and financial reverses, a note of optimism pervades the industry. Contrary to the close of 1952, when prices were still on the downward curve, stock cattle prices not only leveled off late in 1953 but were considerably higher during the peak fall runs than at mid-summer.

From all appearances, the declines set off in 1952 finally run their course in 1953. At the low time in 1953, stock cattle were frequently selling \$10 to \$12 under the previous year and stock calves at the low point dropped to one-third their value of two years ago. Yet late in the fall of 1953, frequently sales were found only \$4 to \$5 under a year ago and in some cases as close as \$2 under last year.

It appears that an adjustment in live-stock prices that would normally have taken three to five years to accomplish was crowded into a short space of less than two years, due in a large measure to drouth conditions.

Many cattle in 1952 went direct from dry range areas into feedlots, swelling

numbers of fat cattle to hit the market in 1953. Not only mature stock cattle had to find outlet in this manner, but great numbers of calves, which would in normal years pass through their normal procedure of fleshing up and growing on grass, went directly into feedlots.

These calves in a large measure, still are arriving as fat cattle at Corn Belt markets. In fact, the Chicago market at mid-November had the largest grain-fed run for a week's time in five years. This happened at a time of year when grain-fed numbers are generally down.

When this crop of last year's calves is finally cleaned up, the the reduction of some 24 per cent in shipments of replacement cattle to the Corn Belt this fall should begin to be reflected in fewer numbers of fat cattle coming to market.

Feeders Change Their Mind

The change of mind on the part of Corn Belt feeders as to paying higher prices for stock cattle late this year reflects considerable confidence in the future. At mid-summer, when fat cattle were selling around \$24 to \$25, many feeders stayed out of the market for fall replacements when they could have been bought around \$15 to \$17. Yet later in the fall, during peak runs, many feeders were willing to gamble on \$18 to \$21 on replacement cattle, even though not many fat cattle were bringing over \$25 to \$26.

The calf market shows an even greater change of mind. At the low time choice calves could have been bought as low as \$13 to \$15, yet the bulk of the run later in the year sold sharply above that spread, numerous steer calves late in the fall bringing \$18 to \$23, with scratch sales up to \$27 and \$28.

Reasons For Confidence

Some of the factors to reflect confidence include:

1. Cattle prices took a drop of some 30 per cent while the general cost of living scale has held close to an all-time high. The reasonable assumption then is that only surplus numbers caused the cattle price drop and not lack of demand.
2. If the demand is there—and who can doubt it from the tremendous beef consumption during 1953—it does not seem unreasonable to expect a 50-cent dressed beef market on choice beef, which in round numbers closely approximates \$30 choice fed cattle.
3. If the public can consume all this extra beef during 1953, without an accumulation in cold storage, certainly then a prospective reduction in beef supply for 1954 should have a ready outlet.
4. At the close of October, beef in cold storage was down some 24 million pounds from a year earlier. Pork in storage was not only down more than 20 per cent from a year ago but was nearly 25 per cent under the five-year average.
5. Federal slaughter of hogs has been running about 15 per cent under a year ago, even though the predicted pig crop was to be only 10 per cent less.



Cattle in southern Wyoming

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All these things help to provide better service for Santa Fe patrons. They inspire Santa Fe people—the men and women whose thoughts, ideas and physical efforts are what make the operation of "America's New Railroad" possible.

But their feeling for their railroad goes much deeper. It's a combination of things—a great respect for tradition, mixed with equal respect for the daring it has taken to break with tradition. It's a sharing of the "let's-do-it-better" spirit that keeps the Santa Fe growing *newer* every day.

**PROGRESS THAT
PAYS ITS OWN WAY**



While the exact proportion of reduction in cattle to be fed has not been reported, some expect at least a 10 per cent reduction from last year. Already many new-crop cattle are reaching the markets, some being fed only 60 to 90 days, the temptation to sell early where profit can be realized winning out over the question of holding cattle to a higher finish.

These are cattle bought when choice fleshy steers could be had along in late summer around \$15 to \$17.50. The same cattle bought later in the fall at \$3 to \$4 higher money will not be dumped as fast under current fat cattle prices.

Weight Per Head Down

Probably most significant in the optimistic outlook is the sharp reduction in tonnage per head of fed steers arriving at markets. Actual weights at some Corn Belt markets compared with a year ago shows the average fed steer has dropped some 30 to 40 pounds per head, with one recent week at Chicago showing a drop of 57 pounds per head.

This can only mean less tonnage regardless of how many numbers may continue to arrive. To substantiate this trend, recent cattle feeding surveys pointed out that weighty steers, scaling above 900 pounds in feedlots were better than 40 per cent less than a year ago. Another factor to reduce tonnage is that more heifers are on feed in proportion to steers than a year ago.

While sheep and lambs form a rather small portion of meat consumption, the fact that 25 per cent fewer lambs have been shipped to Corn Belt feed lots this year has a bearing on reducing the overall meat supply ahead.

Range feed conditions were improved considerably by late fall rains and early winter snows over much of the West. Some southwestern markets in the so-called drouth areas recovered as much as \$5 per hundred or more in stock cattle prices recently. Wheat pasture, which had very little prospects of making feed in many southwestern areas, has now developed rapidly. In fact, in some areas of the Texas Panhandle and Oklahoma, livestock were unable to keep the wheat down due to such rapid growth.

Could Mean Orderly Marketing

With the development of considerable grazing, perhaps a more orderly pattern will be followed in the marketing of cattle, where thin stockers and calves can fatten up on cheap feed and eventually wind up in feedlots as fleshy feeders rather than the rush of drouthy cattle to market as happened the past two years.

Stock cows have also attracted broad competition from feeder buyers this year in contrast to a year ago when relatively few went out. At the Denver market this fall, upward to 2,200 head of cows per week went out on feeder account, the largest movement in two years.—C.W.

Calls Supports Mere Delusion

RE-ELECTED for another term as president of the Nevada State Cattle Association was Oren F. Boies of Contact. Named to vice-presidential posts in the election, which took place during the organization's 19th annual convention at Reno early in November, were Roy Bankofier, Fernley; Roy Young, Elko; Norman Brown, Smith; Vern Parman, Gerlach; Fred Fulstone, Smith.

Jay Taylor, first vice-president of the American National and a principal speaker at the Nevada meeting, had an apt phrase for price supports on livestock, terming them "candy-coated delusions." He said such an expedient could not be expected to work on such a highly complicated industry as beef cattle; that they had not worked out on other agricultural commodities. To illustrate: "Corn has been supported since 1948 and never during that period has it risen to 100 per cent of parity." Corn is now selling at 84 per cent of parity and, as explained by Mr. Taylor, storage and spoilage problems are be-

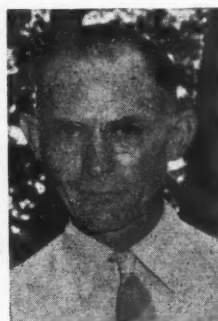
coming more and more serious.

The Texan, who is a member of the USDA's special livestock advisory committee, sees no way that cattle supports could avoid similar surplus and storage troubles as well as problems of production control and marketing quotas. Thousands of specialists, he declared, would be required to administer such a program. Balancing production with consumption is, in the view of Mr. Taylor, the one real solution that would benefit the industry and the nation, with the public educated to better ways of utilizing beef and the cattlemen developing more efficient production, marketing and distribution.

The meeting was the occasion for the signing up of a number of new members and for a discussion from the floor on the subject of supports and subsidies. One comment from a speaker who described himself as "unalterably opposed" to controls termed any such proposal as "the worst mistake we could possibly make." He added that "The dollars and the organization it would take to regulate it would be beyond comprehension." Another cattleman declared: "If you want a free market, you want to be able to face the market and to face the situation. A floor would

The State Presidents

H. F. Techmeyer of Scranton, Ark., president of the Arkansas Cattlemen's Association, owns and operates an approximately 750-acre ranch located



H. F. Techmeyer

four miles northwest of town, in the Arkansas River Valley. He runs a mixed herd of both registered and grade cattle. "Our calf crop," he says, "has been very good this year. My percentage was 94 per cent, and we came up with some exceptionally good calves—in fact, the best we have had in the past few years. We have been operating this ranch for a little over eight years now."

The growing season in Mr. Techmeyer's area runs about nine to ten months, with a grazing season of from nine to ten months a year also. The aim of the cattlemen there is improvement of state's industry and its products. . . . "We have been growing more than perhaps any other section in the past 10 years and are still a land of opportunity, showing constantly better cattle. And in our part of the country we are doing that mostly by using continually finer bulls in our herds."

"Our drouth situation," Mr. Techmeyer points out, "has been exception-

ally hard on us this year, although we have had assistance and hope that it will continue until we tide over this drop in prices and so forth—but we do feel that a little later on it will all straighten out."

Asked about plans for his state organization, the Arkansan explained that these call for a state-wide branding law. The state does not have one at this time, "but we are trying to enact a bill through the legislature in this coming session for such a law, with one registration point, in Little Rock."

The Techmeyer family consists of Mother, Dad and two children, both of whom are married and living in Fort Worth.

His community service is described by Mr. Techmeyer as "just 'most anything that comes up in any ordinary small rural community." He adds that "My main work is, of course, mostly in the churches and with the young people of the church. Naturally that would be so, since I am a minister. I am Cumberland Presbyterian by faith and have presided in a good many of the country churches in western Arkansas."

Thus we are furnished with a modest picture of one cattleman—a man with varied and admirable interests ranging from the betterment of the industry he is helping to develop in his own state to the betterment of the faith of the people he serves as a minister in his church.

**He knows
it's good...**



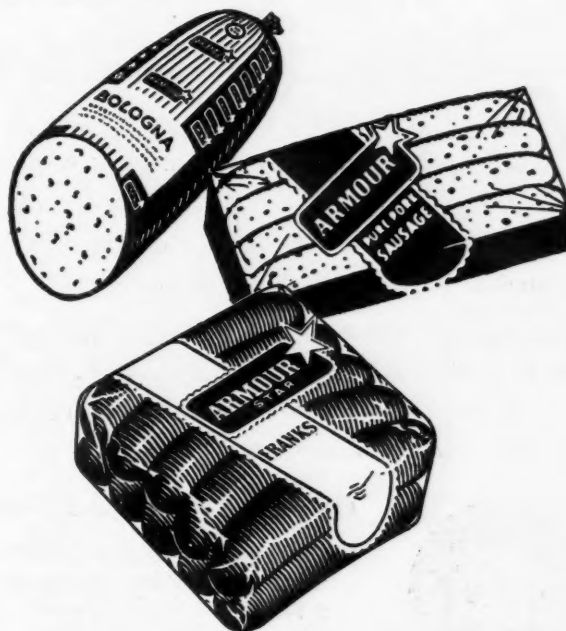
and that helps your business !

It's a good thing for livestock producers that franks and other varieties of sausage are so well liked. Of the approximately 150 pounds per capita consumption of meat in this country, twenty-three pounds or 1/7, is in the form of sausage. And the meat used in sausage, while just as nourishing as fine cuts, could not be sold as steaks or roasts. It does not lend itself to merchandising in these forms.

So, sausage provides an important way to sell beef and pork, and, in this way, adds value to the livestock you raise.

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push the whole thing out of shape and then you would have to have controls to put a stop to it."

A feeder gave his views thus: "Today we are faced with trying to buy a carload of corn that the government has supported, and the cattle won't pay their way out. I would like to take those cattle to the packinghouse and have a man walk up and grade them at the yard and not have the government say that he would have to pay a certain price for certain cattle." Still another delegate put it this way: "Where you get into a situation where you can't control the industry someone will keep telling you what to do, and when you are going to sell and what price you are going to get. I think in the end you will be putting the burden on the taxpayers to support you. . . . I am opposed to any kind of bureau stepping in and telling the cattle industry how it should handle its business. I think we are doing a wonderful job marketing our cattle as it is. I don't know what better market we've had for marketing a surplus commodity than we have at the present time, with high employment, high wages, high purchasing power and high consumption."

In the words of one speaker, "We in livestock stand at the crossroads . . . I'm for stopping putting on any more subsidies and getting them off those commodities that have them." The butler situation was cited also: "There is a

floor under butter and the oleomargarine trade has stolen all the business. If you have a floor, it also acts as a ceiling. I'll still take the gamble. . . I'll operate on a free market."

In their resolutions the Nevadans reiterated their "oft-repeated stand" opposing supports and controls; called for a study of the state's tax structure to assure the cattle industry of an equitable system of taxation. They commended the efforts of Agriculture Secretary Benson "to withdraw the government from the field of agriculture."

The cattlemen urged that tariff authorities in full be restored to Congress and the Reciprocal Trade Act transferring such authority to the President and the State Department be allowed to expire in June, 1954. The association endorsed the program of the National Livestock and Meat Board and recommended doubled collections in behalf of its work. The Hope-Aiken bill, S-2548 and HR-6787, were also endorsed.

Association Notes

The Red River Cattlemen's Association in Louisiana has adopted a resolution, in convention at Coushatta, opposing strongly any price supports and control of live cattle. Among others, the cattlemen offered the following reasons in their resolution: (1) the difficulties

presented by such a highly complicated business as beef cattle; (2) the belief that fixed price support would be neither practical nor workable; (3) accumulated surpluses would plague the industry for years and inevitably result in other unhealthy conditions; (4) the army of office workers needed for it.

The Colorado Cattlemen's Association, which held a regional meeting at Craig last month, recorded nearly a six-to-one vote against price supports and controls for the cattle industry. More than 400 votes were cast on this and a number of other resolutions, including: endorsement of "temporary support of the cattle market" by expanded government beef buying, enlarged FHA credit and drouth relief through reduced feed and freight prices, etc. President Leavitt Booth of Arvada discussed organizational actions on behalf of its membership. R. A. Burghart of Colorado Springs, a vice-president of the association, outlined growth of the group.

Proposed Plans Would Head Off Price Supports

The Delta County Agricultural Planning Committee has suggested a program for cattle production as follows:

The PMA would gather accurate information on number and classes of cattle; this would be broken down for practical use and counties supplied with information on supply, trends and interpretations.

A national committee would recommend that counties increase or decrease. The PMA men would help, but following the recommendations would be voluntary. Cooperation with weather reporting would be necessary.

The main idea is that the cattleman would be informed so they could keep supplies in line with demand.

A plan submitted to Secretary Benson by Farrington Carpenter, Hayden, Colo., and a committee of cattlemen, feeders and economists, would call for supports only when the price of cattle fell to low levels, the supports to be a percentage of the drop. An example:

"If a grower sells 10 cows for immediate slaughter in a stabilization payment year (when prices drop considerably from average of three preceding years) and receives \$1,000 for them, he would be eligible to get a stabilization payment in the following year to be determined as follows: If the actual drop in market price that year was 30 per cent below the average market price of the preceding three and the reimbursable part was 50 per cent, the grower would be entitled to 50 per cent of 30 per cent or 15 per cent of \$1,000."

No actual amount of relief is suggested. It is also suggested that possibly the cattlemen could pay all or part of the expenses involved over the years.

Both groups proposing these plans believe the popular demand for supports on cattle is dangerous and impractical.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

478 Cattlemen Called in The Central*

Last year, 478 cattlemen in the Rocky Mountain West received the assistance and advice they needed to carry on their normal and extra activities, to solve such problems as herd improvement, expanded range facilities, disease protection, or transportation through the co-operation of The Central Bank and Trust Company in Denver.

This close association between cattlemen and The Central has stimulated the West's cattle industry, enabled stockraisers to anticipate and plan for their future needs. The Central's Farm and Livestock Department is always ready to discuss your problems with you.



Henry D. "Hank" Mitchell,
Mgr. Farm & Livestock Dept.

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- Real Estate Loan Department
- Savings Department, accounts insured to \$10,000
- Trust Department and other services

*In 1953

The CENTRAL BANK & TRUST Co.

15th and Arapahoe Streets, Denver, Colorado

Member Federal Reserve System

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Lower Cost Feeding?

The scientists' new "rumen seeding" may be the real inside story which feeders have been looking for



Research scientists are now "seeding" the paunch, or rumen, of cattle, calves and lambs with millions of *extra* bacteria. They are boosting the paunch population with new microscopic "bugs" . . . the kinds that may help those already present in breaking down feeds and changing them into digestible nutrients. That would mean "money in the bank"!

Researchers are learning many of the secrets of bacterial fermentation that enables four-stomach animals to convert roughages and other feeds into meat. But they still have a lot of work to do. They want to know the answers to many more questions about the different kinds of "bugs" . . . the enzymes they produce . . . *how livestock men can put them to practical use* . . . many other unknowns. These answers may help avoid pitfalls.

Continued research on "rumen seeding," the scientists hope, may produce this practical result: *Feed fortified with the right kind of "bugs" may allow range animals coming off the range to be put on full feed in days instead of weeks.* Faster, more economical gains appear to be possible because the new "bugs" or "what goes with them" are needed in the paunch for quick adjustment to feed-lot feeding.

Evidence also indicates that "paunch seeding" in the form of special "bug pills" can also be effective in bringing cattle, calves and lambs with digestive ailments back to good health. One example: Western lambs shipped to the Corn Belt refused to eat and drink upon arrival. A "paunch-seeding" treatment caused a satisfactory response.

"Paunch seeding" may soon be out of the laboratory and experimental stage . . . and become another way to *lower your feeding costs* through healthier, faster gaining cattle, calves and lambs . . . better utilization of all feeds, with less waste and more gain per pound of feed fed. Watch for further developments on "paunch seeding."

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business — and yours



Who Benefits?



"Who benefits when cattle and other livestock prices decline?" That's a good question. Actually, *both producers and meat packers* stand to lose on a declining market. Meat packers don't like sharp breaks in livestock prices any more than producers do.

For example, Swift owns many hundreds of cattle at all times . . . in transit, or awaiting plant slaughtering schedules. When cattle prices drop 50¢ per hundredweight, it means the value of every 1,000-lb. head Swift owns drops \$5. Also, there's a big risk of further losses on a declining *dressed beef* market—because of the time required to process, distribute and sell the beef. This takes about seven to fourteen days . . . even longer for hides, which require about thirty days in cure.

Meat packers do not buy livestock at low levels and freeze great supplies of meat to sell when prices are higher. The quantity of beef, lamb and veal in storage at any one time is never as much as 3% of a year's slaughter.



When wholesale prices drop sharply, meat packers also have big losses. Sometimes part of those losses may be made up by price *increases*. But since price rises are usually due to scarcity, a packer never owns as much livestock and meat when prices rise as when prices decline.

Instead of sharp price changes . . .

up or down . . . volume is one of the biggest factors in meat packer profits. Many overhead costs, such as buildings, equipment, taxes, etc. remain the same regardless of whether the volume of meat handled is big or small. When the volume is doubled, we are able to spread these costs over twice as many pounds of meat.

It is the ultimate consumer of meat who usually benefits when livestock prices decline. This is due to price concessions which meat packers usually must make in order to sell the increased supply of meat.



Then retailers can price their meats attractively . . . and induce new and regular customers to buy *more* meat at the lower prices. *Thus price constantly moves to balance supply and demand*—and meat does not "back up" to glut markets, but is bought and consumed.

Consumers have had more total beef, lamb and veal to eat this year than in 1952 . . . about 14 lbs. more per person. They have also benefited as a result of the decline in cattle, lamb, and calf prices. For instance, the latest government figures available at press time show that the average September retail price of round-steak in Chicago stores was down 20% from a year ago . . . rib roasts—down 21% . . . hamburger—down 32% . . . and chuck roasts—down 29%.

Government average monthly figures also show that wholesale meat prices and livestock prices have moved up and down together.

Tom Glaze

Agricultural Research Department

Visit the

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WESTERN-WEAR STORE

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Clothing Store

131 S. Tejon

Across from Alamo Hotel

The 'National' At Work

• Talks by officers of the American National before various meetings included an address by Jay Taylor, vice-president, to the Nevada State Cattle Association which went on record opposing support for cattle, and Radford Hall, assistant executive secretary, at the Florida Cattlemen's Association convention which also expressed opposition to supports. J. Elmer Brock, American National past president, attended the mid-century conference on resources for the future, held in Washington, D. C. Dec. 2-4. An important forum at the meeting was one on "The Public Lands; Who Should Control Them?"

• The ICC has put off the effective date of its Ogden Gateway railroad freight rate case order until Apr. 7 to allow an Omaha court to decide on a petition against the decision filed by the Union Pacific. The traffic department of the American National intervened in the Gateway case, taking the position that livestock should be routed "through the Gateway" and not be subjected to unreasonably circuitous travel to earn a through rate or be subjected to higher combination rates.

• PR Director Lyle Liggett is putting the finishing touches on the PR committee's new film, "Cow Business," produced especially for TV showing. It explains the preparing of beef from range to store display case. Previewed by the committee this month, first showing of the 15-minute film will be at the annual convention of the American National at Colorado Springs Jan. 12-14.

• The information office has also done a heavy advance schedule of stories on the convention, special articles for major publications and stories emphasizing the association's view on price legislation. Beef promotion is going forward with a

special release on use of beef in breakfast menus. Plans are being made for an enlarged beef promotion program next year.

• Top speakers are being lined up for the Colorado Springs meeting, and the American National and the convention city are arranging for a worthwhile and entertaining meeting. A top subject will concern price controls, and the American National is even now urging its officers and members to make their views known to Congress in this matter. The association feels that Congress could make no greater mistake than to attempt to legislate cattle prices; it feels that the beef purchases which now total more than 233 million pounds, the drouth aids, and the beef promotion program is doing the job in the price emergency and that we are well on the way out of our troubles.

• In an article on Page 35, Stephen H. Hart, attorney for the National Live Stock Tax Committee, calls attention to a development in the tax field which could upset completely the books and income tax returns of tens of thousands of ranches. He is keeping his eye on this situation in case it should go farther than simply the one adverse decision by the tax court.

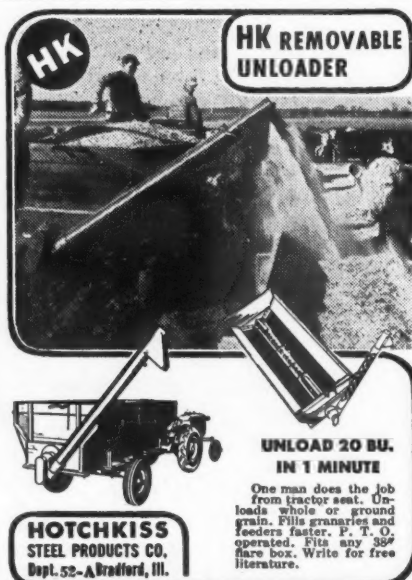
162ND YEAR

A rollicking wealth of entertaining information appears again this year in the new, 1954 edition of the Old Farmer's Almanac(k), which went on sale Nov. 10. As the editor points out, this is the 162nd annual continuous edition of America's oldest living publication still using the same title with which it began in 1792. He also points out somewhat slyly that the much discussed long-range weather forecasts of the Almanac are based on "an inherited formula . . . from which science is not lacking," but when compared with the fancy preparations that go into predictions from other sources "it is of little value except for telling what the weather is going to be!" This should give some idea to the uninitiated of what a fine buy they get in this little volume for the dandy sum of 25 cents United States—which cover charge includes everything from several pages of really O.K.-sounding recipes through "Anecdotes & Pleasantries," a picture section, the aforementioned weather data and an engaging variety of other welcome facts. We venture to say that the owner will get as much droll enjoyment out of the reading as the staff obviously got out of the writing.

HOW IT STARTED

A mechanical engineer with an early eastern railroad, Isaac Dripps, was the inventor of the cowcatcher. So many cows trespassed on the tracks that he attached to the front of the locomotive a small truck supporting two iron spears. This early device is described as "effective, but fatal to the cows." To avoid damage suits, then, Dripps substituted a crossbar which was later developed into the V-shaped cowcatcher.

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We are Proud . . .

to have been chosen as your convention city for 1954. May your convention be most successful . . . your visit most enjoyable.

We are Proud . . .

of our beautiful city . . . its wide streets, schools, institutions, fine hotels, motels, stores and restaurants . . . in nature's beautiful setting at the foot of Pikes Peak. Enjoy it . . . as have millions before you.

We are Proud . . .

of the cattlemen of this region . . . of their successful development of registered and commercial herds and their constant promotion of Colorado's superior advantages to cattle raising. These outstanding cattle will warrant your attention and return.

We are Proud . . .

of the part we banks have played in the support and development of ranching and farming in this region. For almost three-quarters of a century we have grown with and for this fine community. We have a right to be proud . . . and we are.

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Benson on Supports

IN A STORY in Life magazine in No-
vember, Secretary of Agriculture
Benson gave this clear-cut picture of
USDA's current indirect support pro-
gram for cattle. He said it is getting
results and "proving a definite stimu-
lant to market prices."

The six-point program, as outlined
by Mr. Benson, includes:

1. The purchase of about 800,000 cat-
tle for sale through foreign outlets, the
school lunch program and into institu-
tions.
2. Emergency credit loans in drouth
areas.
3. Providing low-cost feed to cattle-
men.
4. Railroads have reduced freight
rates to drouth areas.
5. \$10 million has been taken from
the President's emergency funds to fi-
nance the distribution of hay in drouth
regions.

6 Every available channel of infor-
mation is being used to promote the use
of beef. Per capita beef consumption is
about to reach a record 75 pounds.

Secretary Benson cited these serious
drawbacks to a government direct
price support program for cattle:

1. Price differentials would have to
be established for all the various grades
of cattle to arrive at an average re-
flecting 90 per cent of parity. Trained
manpower to grade at the 3,000 large
and small cattle markets would be im-
possible to find.

2. A seasonal schedule of prices for
all the various grades would have to be
set because of the nature of cattle pro-
duction cycles. This might make it
necessary to fall back on embargoes
and shipping certificates as it was
when the government tried supporting
hog prices 10 years ago.

3. If farmers believed 90 per cent
price supports were on the books for
good they would hold back cattle for
breeding purposes which would in the
end aggravate the problem through
oversupply. On the other hand, they
might flood the market with cattle on
every occasion when it appeared the
support was on its way out.

A poll made by Mr. Benson of nearly
all regional and nation-wide ranching,
feeding, processing and distribution or-
ganizations has shown overwhelming
opposition to price controls. Twenty-
three major farm and livestock indus-
try groups were questioned, including
the American National; 18 were against
controls, four favored them and one
had no opinion in the matter.

Secretary Benson said that more
than 1,500 telegrams, letters and post-
cards were received during a few days
in late November commenting on his
general policies, his attitude toward
price supports on cattle and his recent
reorganization of the Department of
Agriculture. They were more than 17
to 1 in favor of the secretary's actions
and opinions.

LESS BUTTER, MORE MONEY

Whereas the average per-person con-
sumption of butter before World War
II was nearly 17 pounds in America,
USDA economists report that last year
only nine pounds were eaten on the av-
erage. Funds tied up in farm price
support operations on Sept. 30 came to
a record of \$4,053,142,000. The previous
high, in February of 1950, was \$4,036-
175,000. Losses in carrying out the op-
erations for July, August and Septem-
ber of this year totaled \$46,795,595, as
compared with \$9,934,000 for the same
period last year. Most of the losses
were caused in butter, dried milk, field
seeds, corn, dried beans and wheat.

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Foot-Mouth Lab Progresses

A research team of three USDA livestock scientists is serving abroad for the present, in cooperation with authorities on foot-and-mouth disease in Europe, while waiting for the disease laboratory to be completed on Plum Island, N. Y. A severe outbreak in western Europe in 1951-52 is being studied at close hand through cooperation with the Danes, British and Dutch, and particular attention is being given to experimental inoculations of cattle in Denmark and virus production tissue cultures in Holland, with a view to perfecting more useful and reliable vaccines. It is hoped that the American research laboratory will be well on the way to completion by next fall.

Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson announced on Nov. 10 that the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico remains confined to a relatively small area within 30 miles of the first case of the disease in the state of Veracruz. Rigidly enforced quarantine lines are maintained around the area. Within established inspection zones, susceptible animals are regularly inspected by teams of inspectors so that any new infections that might appear would be detected immediately. Increasing cooperation is reported forthcoming from livestock owners in the campaign. The first report of Walter Thurston carries this in-

formation to Mr. Benson, for whom he is serving as personal representative and co-director of the Mexican-United States Commission for the Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease since his appointment Oct. 16.

HANDY SOUND EFFECT

There is no such thing as a Kinsey report on cows, but the president of the Jubilee Mfg. Co., Omaha, Nebr., believes the sound produced by his Kattle-Kaller must excite some inner desires of the bovine species. (By varying pitch and volume, the operator can imitate almost any cattle sound on the electric horn attached to the steering column of car or truck.)

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Headquarters for Cattlemen
Morning, Noon or Night



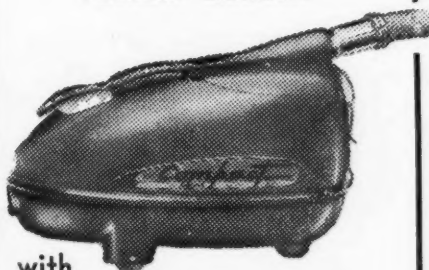
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MORE POWER PER POUND
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The newest "COMPACT" Magnalite model weighs only 11 lbs. 6 oz. but it gives you more efficiency than other vacuum cleaners! Its powerful, exclusive "Cyclonic" vacuum action maintains pick-up power as the dirt container fills!

"COMPACT" is so easy to handle and cleans so clean! And, if you have high-pile or shag rugs you'll rave about the new COMPACT "Ezy-Glide" rug-tool attachment.

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57th Annual Meeting
January 12-14, 1954

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GEORGE H. KRAUSE,
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"YOUR PREDICTION SAVED MY FARM"

Mr. Leon Reiswig, rancher, of Hooker, Oklahoma, writes us:
"Last year you predicted a drop in cattle prices to hit in the fall. I was heavily in debt and figured you knew your business, consequently I sold all my cattle at a good profit. Your prediction saved my farm. Some people now say I was smart, most say I was lucky, and do you know what I do? I recommend your service."

We have received many similar letters from other subscribers to the

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Thousands of other farmers and ranchers selling and producing cattle, hogs, milk, poultry and eggs, sheep, corn, wheat, soybeans, oats, and other farm products also profit from Digest advice. The twice - monthly reports interpret trends, predict outlook on prices, markets, surpluses and shortages ahead, and advise on new methods. Write today for FREE SAMPLE REPORTS and see how the Digest can help you make more money.

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DOMINO RETURN

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Specialize in Chice Range Bulls

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SNYDER, TEXAS

Call for Convention

(Continued from Page 7)

Research

There has been increasing interest in research as a way to solve some problems facing the industry. This will have more than usual attention on our program at Colorado Springs.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

It is gratifying to report that the Joint United States-Mexican Commission has succeeded in confining the latest outbreak in Mexico to a comparatively small area, although so far the disease has not been entirely stamped out. The Mexican border will remain closed to the imports of live cattle or dressed beef until all danger of importing the disease is past. Latest reports are that the disease research laboratory being built on Plum Island, New York, will be well on the way to completion by next fall.

Cattle Smuggling

Several months ago, some 76 head of Charollaise cattle were allegedly smuggled into Texas from Mexico and later moved to Louisiana, where they are now quarantined under the direction of the Bureau of Customs of the Treasury Department. We understand that indictments have been secured against those allegedly responsible for the illegal entry and that they are soon to be prosecuted under criminal code procedure. As soon as this criminal case has been decided, it is expected that the disposition of the cattle will be considered. We have strongly recommended that they be either slaughtered or returned to Mexico, on the ground that to permit them to remain in this country would encourage potential similar operations.

Reciprocal Trade

At the April meeting of the executive committee, I was authorized to serve as a member of the Nation-wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy. This committee, in cooperation with many other groups, succeeded in preventing any substantial changes in the reciprocal trade law, particularly the change most earnestly desired by the free traders—which would be to wipe out all American tariffs. The stage is all set for a major effort this year to enact tariff-reducing legislation, and it appears that President Eisenhower leans toward that side. He has appointed, to study the matter, a committee the chairman of which, at least, is strongly on the side of lower tariffs. However, there is growing support* for those who favor reasonable tariff protection and preserving American markets for American agriculture, industry and labor to the fullest practical extent. The fight will be even harder this year than it was last year.

Uniform Sanitary Regulations

A conference was held on this subject in the Department of Agriculture late in September, with Tom Arnold,

chairman of our sanitary committee, and your secretary representing the American National. A statement of policy was adopted. This has been submitted to our executive committee and to the member state associations. It will later be published in the Federal Register, and suggestions can be made after date of publication. It should be passed upon by the Colorado Springs meeting.

Public Land Legislation

The administration bill introduced by Congressman Hope in the House and Senator Aiken in the Senate will be up for consideration. While it falls short of the goal set by the joint public lands committee, I think it is generally considered that it is a decided step in the right direction. It should be considered at a joint meeting of the public land and forest advisory committees.

Office Building

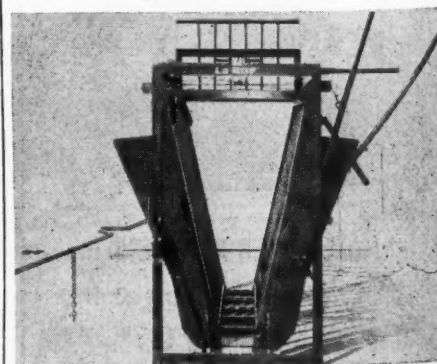
The site committee negotiated the purchase of a very desirable property located at 17th and Clarkson Streets in Denver. It is only a block or two farther from the Brown Palace, Cosmopolitan and Shirley-Savoy Hotels than our present office location. This site is paid for, with the help of a small advance from the association treasury. The question of financing the building, for which tentative plans have been drawn will be up to the convention.

There will be other matters brought up in committees or before the convention. It is an open forum, and all persons interested in the industry are invited. There are ample hotel facilities, and we urge everyone interested to come.

F. E. MOLLIN,
Executive Secretary.

THE FINEST CATTLE SQUEEZE EVER BUILT —BAR NONE

Does ALL the work of a Squeeze, Calf Table and Stock. The greatest time and labor saver you've ever seen.



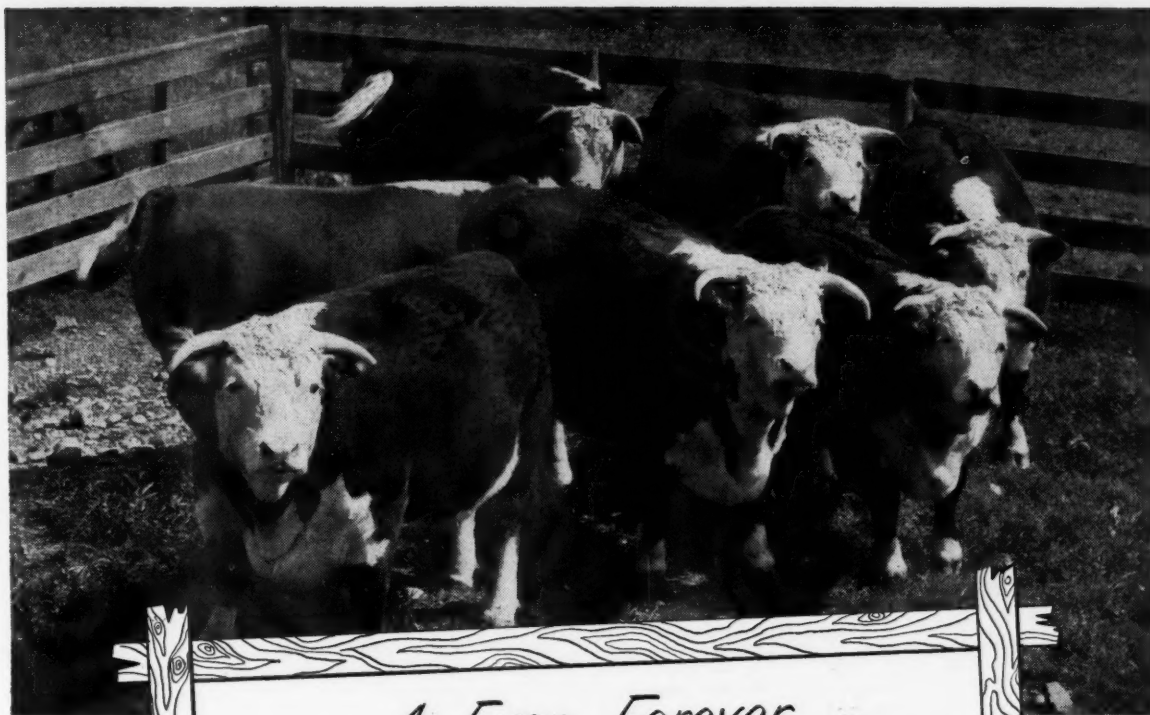
Front, Open View of the
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HEREFORDS



AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

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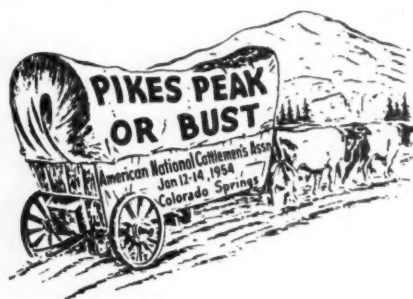
December, 1953



TO THE (Cont.
EDITOR fr. P. 4)

think he could boost these prices within 72 hours, but possibly I do not know all the answers. He should give the packers a sort of cost-plus contract, not to go above or below certain figures. I do not wish to criticize Secretary Benson, but I am in great fear of the consequences of his apparent dilatory methods. I hope the National association of officers will find means to get us some action that will forestall the radicals.—**B. J. Alderman**, Putnam County, Fla.

FINE FALL—We've been having wonderful fall weather up here. . . Cattle sure look fine for this time of year. Prices up considerably; calves at local sales rings bring 18-20 cents. Heavy runs don't seem to break the prices any now. Feeders must feel a little more confidence in the future and well they should, it seems to me. Looks like a good year ahead for the established ranches and the good feeders where they get somewhere near enough rain.—**Don L. Short**, Billings County, N. D.



MORE THINKING NEEDED—Your comments in Lookout on the wheat vote reflect the feeling of uncertainty regarding "security" I have felt. On election eve, suddenly realizing it was speak now or never and apparently faced with the simple choice of selling at 50 or 90, I hurried over to vote, even picking up a neighbor on the way. By the time I had got back home, the question "What are we doing, anyway?" had begun to soak in. I am still wondering. In common with all in this area to whom the recent Farmers Union run on Benson has been mentioned, I want no part in such a stampede. Direct controls are irksome, doubtful, dangerous. If the country is to remain free, so must the economy. We all need to do more thinking before doing too much yelling.—**Merton Sheldon**, Cass County, N. D.

GOOD YEAR—We have had a wonderful season this year—plenty of moisture and an abundance of stacked hay; a lovely fall to get prepared for winter; mild weather and just enough moisture to keep feed in good condition. Nov. 20 we had an inch of snow and it has cleared and prospects are for more mild weather.—**Earl Adrian**, Mellette County, S. D.

ROPE PEOPLE SUED

The Cordage Institute and 18 rope manufacturers are the target for a complaint filed by the Federal Trade Commission, which charges unlawful combination and agreement to fix prices and thus restrain rope sales competition. An advance of more than 20 per cent in the price of Manila lariat rope was recently reported.

EARLY DAY WOLF

(Continued from Page 14)

course, the rabbits and the marmot (the woodchuck) were food—yes, starvation rations; but, as compared with bison, antelope, deer and elk, they did not satisfy. They were there only to keep body and soul together.

Yes, the wolves do have souls. At least they have everything that God gave mammals to support souls. They fought fairly according to their God-given standards. They were kind to their families and provided for them in all ways desired.

We have touched on bison and antelope as prey. Deer stayed to brush and timber or were always near to such retreat. A deer could get over down-logs, across streams and down steep slopes with great advantage over the wolves. Occasionally a lone wolf might stalk a deer and kill it, but stalking was not very fruitful, because of the keen senses of the deer.

The elk stayed in the open, but they coordinated their defense in a way the buffalo did not. In the case of the buffalo, if a bull was cut away from the herd by the wolves, it was his problem. The rest of the herd paid little attention to him and the battle. With elk, however, let the wolves try to cut out one animal and all the bulls near by rushed to his aid, soon outnumbering the wolves;

FULL CHOKE

Those who think push-button warfare is something new should try putting on an old-fashioned starched collar.

HOWARD HAYNES.



30th

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Individual sale cattle will be judged Sunday at 9 A.M. Bull groups will be judged Sunday at 2 P.M.

JANUARY 19

at 7 P. M. Make it a must to attend this first all-female sale consisting of 35 selected individuals. Lamont Pavilion.

JANUARY 20

at 9 A. M. Stadium Pavilion. 50 individual bulls coming from 15 states and Canada.

JANUARY 20

at 2 P. M. Stockyards Pavilion. 75 herd bulls for commercial breeders in uniform pens of 3 and 5.

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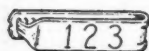
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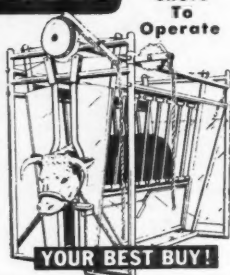
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with slashing hooves and antlers in a short time they had the wolves on the run.

For years the stories have persisted about the wolf packs in the northern latitudes of both the eastern and western hemisphere attacking people. Mostly the stories came out of Russia but Canada and Alaska came in for their share of exciting if not blood-curdling descriptions of sleds being chased and horses and passengers being killed.

Also there were instances of starving packs of wolves waiting around houses and camps for human beings to emerge, when the wolves would attack and devour them.

It is conceivable the starving wolves might become desperate if indeed they were starving. It is doubtful, however, if wolves ever found themselves in sections devoid of natural prey. They were known to migrate from one region to another to be near prey they preferred.

In contrast to these questionable stories of wolves attacking human beings, we have the undoubted word of the trappers, the buffalo hunters, the wolf men, the scouts and all other pioneers, that wolves did not attack human beings unless they were mad with rabies.

When buffalos were being dressed by the hunters or trappers, the wolves, one or more, were wont to approach, sit on their haunches, lie down or otherwise take it easy, watching the operation. They knew full well that only the choicest meat would be taken and that most of the carcass would be left for them. When the man or men would leave with the meat they would move in leisurely and clean the bones. They would do this when the men were only 200 or 300 yards away.

It is such unquestioned evidence as this that creates doubt about the stories we have heard and read for years.

Killed for Food

With the buffalo, elk and antelope gone from the plains, victims of the need for the grass by the domestic animals belonging to the white settlers, the wolf had to turn to these domestic animals for food, and that was his undoing. We cannot but mourn him for the fine native animal he was. He did not kill for the fun of killing. He killed for food, as his human relatives have done through all ages. At least he did not kill his kind—which is more than can be said of human beings.

Some ranchers hold to the belief that wolves kill for the sake of killing. Many who have lived and worked long in wolf country do not so hold. The belief could have arisen from the male wolf killing to a small extent in advance to be sure of a supply for his wife and puppies or, at other seasons, for himself and companions during lean periods.

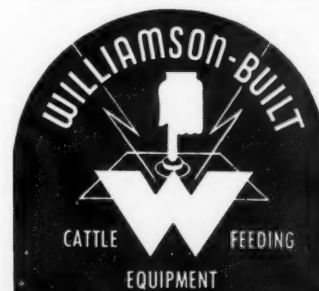
He is definitely not like a western bear which will attack groups of smaller animals like bands of domestic sheep and kill five or ten or more without a stop. The bear will not feed on the prey, although, in some instances, he will tear

the udder from one or more ewes and eat it.

The wolf does not kill as the cougar does. The cougar will kill many more deer than it can possibly eat, and then go on and kill more.

No, the wolf was an admirable and forceful animal but too strong and efficient to fit in with advancing civilization, or whatever the advancing was. He was cunning but his cunning was not of the kind the coyote displayed which resulted in the coyote's staying with the so-called civilization.

Fortunately, he survives in the sparsely settled country of Canada and Alaska and some reservations in not so sparsely settled Alaska.



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130 head premium quality registered Herefords will be sold Jan. 8. Singles and pen-lots of 3 head both in bulls and heifers.

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HYATT STORY

(Continued from Page 9)

homestead ranch and returned to Virginia for Sam's schooling.

However, the South was not for him and he returned to Hyattville to work as a \$40-a-month cowboy until he could be persuaded to return to Virginia and high school and a business college course.

When he was 21, the young Sam Hyatt returned to Hyattville for good. He leased the ranch from his mother and began operation with 50 head of yearling heifers. Two depressions and many years later he owns one of the ranches he rode-for-hire in his younger days.

Mr. Hyatt's industry service began in earnest in the mid-30's after he had seen "cattle driven up the gulch and shot" under the government's program. He then, as today, refused government money.

The cattlemen's leader has had a record of long service as advisor and state and national council member of the Taylor Grazing Administration. His local service includes school board, church and 4-H work.

After serving as vice-president, Mr. Hyatt was, for three terms, president of the Wyoming Stock Growers association.

Prior to his election in 1952 as American National president, he had served as chairman or member of such committees as the legislative, public lands, reso-

lutions and public relations. He had been second and first vice-president.

"My fellow cowpokes gave me the highest honor I could receive when they elected me president," Mr. Hyatt declares; "I hope that their faith in me has been justified."

DROUTH NOTES

● Drouth aid is continuing until Congress can review the program under an order by President Eisenhower that the Commodity Credit Corporation use its stocks without dipping into dwindling

drouth funds to pay for the feed.

● Secretary of Agriculture Benson said he was encouraged by improvement brought by recent rains. He had made a 4,000 mile air and auto trip over the drouth area in the West and Midwest.

● Secretary Benson named 17 flood damaged Florida counties, added Hawaii and will add Utah and Wyoming to the list of 15 drouth states.

● Drouth areas are eligible to government owned feed at these prices: corn \$1 a bu., oats 50c, feed wheat \$1.10, cottonseed meal \$35 a ton. Application for purchase should be made to county drouth emergency committees.

● Railways have extended the 50c cut in drouth hay freight rates through Dec. 31 and extension beyond Nov. 16 was sought in similar feed reduction rates. Ship lines have agreed to cut freight rates 50 per cent on emergency feed shipments to Hawaii.

VALUABLE MEAT LOST THROUGH 'HARDWARE DISEASE'

"Hardware disease" is reported to have resulted in condemnation of 31,604 carcasses between 1948 and 1952, according to a Chicago survey of federal meat inspection. At \$160 a head, the waste was totaled at \$5,056,640. A Livestock Conservation committee made the survey which did not include condemnation in non-inspected establishments or deaths of animals on farms.



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National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., Jan. 16-23



First prize carload of Shorthorn feeder calves at the Chicago Feeder Show. Shown by Julius Peterson, of Elbert, Colo., they sold for 37 cents per pound, weighing 421 pounds. Shorthorn steer calves averaged 27 cents per pound, topping the sale average 4 cents and weighing an average of 30 pounds heavier.

There never was a better time to get into the beef cattle business, and there's no breed with a bigger future than SHORTHORNS and POLLED SHORTHORNS! We moved 35% more commercial bulls in Western states this year, and our feeder cattle sold for three to four cents more per pound for more pounds!

35 Select Females

75 Choice Bulls

Females have been especially selected for this sale, carrying the right kind of breeding that will really put you on the right road to producing the right kind of Shorthorns for an ever-expanding market. And you'll get healthy, normal calves by these burly, deep-bodied bulls. Increase your calf crops 10 to 15% and your weaning weights 50 to 100 pounds by using Shorthorn bulls. A number of these bulls will make top herd sires in coming purebred herds.

PROGRAM

Sunday, January 17
Judging Sale Cattle, Stadium Arena

Tuesday, January 19
Judging Breeding Cattle, Stadium Arena
Carloads of Feeder Calves and Fat Cattle, Stock Yards
Banquet and Annual Meeting, 6:00 P.M., Olin Hotel

Wednesday, January 20
Breeding Cattle (Contd.)—Sale, 1:00 P.M., Lamont Pavilion

Thursday, January 21
Sale, Carloads of Feeder Cattle, Stock Yards

Friday, January 22
Best Ten Head, Evening Show, New Coliseum

Plan Now to Attend and Write for Sale Catalog Today!

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Chicago 9, Ill.



LADIES' CHOICE



Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

By DOROTHY McDONALD

For a little while, until my daughter shapes her life anew, my windows will open out upon a typical city residential street. There's nothing there that I can share with you, so let's draw the blinds and read together the letters you and other CowBelles write.

And since once more it is the Christmas season may I say "A Merry Christmas and a Bright New Year" . . . and in the words of Tiny Tim, "God bless us, every one."

D. M.

Letters to the Ranch House

An excellent suggestion from Mrs. Margaret McCullough of Moorcroft, Wyo., who is a member of the public relations committee of the CowBelles, this is one all publicity directors should ponder upon. Or so it seems to me.

"It seems to me," writes Mrs. McCullough, "that in our public relations programs too much stress has been placed on large-scale operators. It may be more romantic to picture the big ranches, etc., but really to gain the sympathy and understanding of the majority of consumers I believe more emphasis should be placed on the small family-sized ranch where each member of the family has to help make the living. The average con-

sumer will feel more kindly toward people who have less than they . . . and family-sized units produce the biggest percentage of beef, anyhow. Let's recognize them and their efforts! We have to educate consumers to realize what a small part of the money they spend for food the producer receives—they have been filled with too much propaganda by those who call ranchers rich, greedy and selfish."

(NOTE: The public relations committee now is trying to obtain as accurate statistics as are available concerning the breakdown of ranch units in regard to size, living conditions, output, etc., for later use along this line of consumer education.)

"I enjoy the Ranch House Window very much," writes Mrs. Terry Robinson of Pagosa Springs, Colo.

Thanks! Some do . . . some don't. As for instance, Mrs. Pete White of South Dakota, who writes, "You asked for opinions as to what we would like . . . speaking strictly for myself and not for any of the South Dakota CowBelles, I have never cared for the Ladies Choice page. I hope you won't mind my frankness but I feel that is the way we have to be if we are going to be of any help to you and since I write the page in our own state magazine, I know you need

help if it is to be a success. I believe we should have a brand-new page that would include a little bit about everything concerning CowBelles, ranching, cattle business and especially people or anything that would be interesting to ranchwomen in general."

"I want to tell you that I enjoyed your page of CowBelle Chimes," writes Mrs. Joe Lee of Nebraska, "I think you did very well by us."

"You asked for suggestions for the Ladies Choice page," writes Evelyn Farnsworth of California, "Keep it as it is—I like it very much."

Isn't it nice that opinions differ? Where would we all be, otherwise?

To all of you who have written—thanks a lot! Please keep the letters coming . . . and don't pull the punches. It will take all of us to make these pages what we want them to be.—D.M.

At Home on the Range

There seemed to be no CowBelle news to report from two of our active groups this month—the Kansas and the Oregon CowBelles—but in browsing through their pages in their respective state publications I came across a couple of slightly different beef pot-roast recipes that I'd like to share. The first was "My Favorite Pot-Roast" by Ilda May Hayes, the attractive young president of our Oregon group. (By the way, each month the Oregon CowBelles' Corner in their state magazine features a "favorite" beef recipe . . . ("for the less popular cuts," says Ilda May. "We leave the T-bone steaks and the like to the night clubs!")

How right you are . . . it takes a pretty brutal cook to ruin a good steak, and a light and knowing culinary hand to bring out the full flavor and goodness of some of the other cuts.

SPICED POT ROAST

4 lbs. beef pot-roast ¼ tbsp. pepper
1 tbsp. horseradish 1 cup tomato juice
2 tbsp. salt 2 tbsp. lemon juice

Brown the meat well in a little fat. Add remaining ingredients; cover and simmer four hours on top of stove or in a 300-degree oven.

The recipe I gleaned from the Kansas CowBelles' corner carries no credit line, so I do not know which one of our Kansas ladies we should thank for this one. But I feel the suggestion that accompanied their page of pot-roast recipes is worth passing along. "Why not," they said, "consider a hot savory pot-roast for the Holiday dinner in place of the traditional turkey or ham?" Why not? say I. A well-cooked beef roast or



Ladies in St. Petersburg for the meeting of the Florida cattle association included, at the top, (l. to r.) Mesdames Henry Partin, June Gunn and J. O. Pearce, Jr., all of Kissimmee.



In the lower shot the camera caught, in the usual l.-to-r. order, Mesdames Ned Brock, Vernon; Ben Hill Griffin, Jr., Frostproof; Elmo Griffin, Kissimmee; Al Cody, Kissimmee.

pot-roast makes mighty fine eating—and is a lot less trouble to prepare. Why not give ourselves and our industry a break this Christmas by serving BEEF? A fine standing rib roast, if you choose—but there's nothing wrong with a savory pot-roast either. You might like to try this one from Kansas:

SAVORY POT ROAST

4 lbs. beef arm or 2 tsp. salt
blade pot-roast ½ tsp. pepper
2 tbsp. lard or ½ cup raisins
drippings 2 bay leaves
2 onions, sliced ½ cup water
Flour for gravy
Brown meat slowly in drippings. Pour

off excess fat; add salt, pepper, raisins, onions, bay leaves and water. Cover closely and simmer about 4 hours, or until tender, adding more water if necessary. Remove meat from pan, strain and measure liquid. Remove excess fat. For each cup liquid allow 2 tbsp. flour. Thicken gravy, and serve over meat.

I'm happy to share these recipes from some of our sister CowBelles with you. I hope you'll like their delicate and elusive "difference" as much as I did. And so . . . good eating and good evening . . . and a bright and blessed New Year to you all.

D. M.

American National CowBelle Chimes

VOL. 1, No. 3 DECEMBER, 1953

Editor . . . Mrs. Dorothy McDonald,
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Secretary-Treasurer . . . Mrs. Phil Nowlin,
Box 1078, Douglas, Ariz.
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Davenport, Fla.; Mrs. Joe Lee,
Mitchell, Nebr.

All news items about CowBelle organizations or members should be sent direct to Mrs. McDonald. Please note her present address. (A temporary one, I hope. For the first time in 25 years, the house I live in sits cheek-by-jowl with its neighbors . . . and the wide, peaceful view from the Ranch House windows or the Little Place is mine only in memory. A family emergency; it will pass. ED.)

A correction—in the handy reference list published in the October Chimes, Mrs. Leavitt Booth was listed as secretary of the Colorado group. Actually, she is vice-president and Mrs. Terry Robinson of Pagosa Springs is the secretary. Sorry!

The Delta (Colorado) CowBelles held their October meeting in the home of Mrs. Sam Boyden. Plans were made for members and two official delegates to attend the council meeting in November at Montrose and arrangements were discussed for the coming National convention at Colorado Springs in January. In keeping with their public relations policy, the group voted five complimentary subscriptions to the Western Colorado Reporter. A short program and refreshments closed this successful and enjoyable meeting.

The Plateau Valley (Colorado) CowBelles met at the home of Mrs. Cecil Walck, Collbran, in October. Mrs. Aaron McKee, president, received reports from the committees for souvenirs for the National CowBelle conven-

tion and from the scrapbook committee. After the regular meeting the council nominating committee held a short session. Meeting adjourned, to meet again in January at the home of Mrs. Harry Castle.

The Lincoln County (Colorado) CowBelles met in Hugo on Oct. 30. Mrs. Frances De Last, local attorney, was guest speaker; her subject: "Inheritance Taxes." After an enjoyable gathering the meeting was adjourned until the Christmas party on Dec. 4.

The Cheyenne County (Colorado) CowBelles met on Oct. 24. This was the third anniversary of the organization, and the group was congratulated by Mrs. Carl Bledsoe of Hugo and Mrs. Bob Burghart of Colorado Springs on progress and accomplishments. The members voted to contribute to the state CowBelles fund for the entertainment of the CowBelles at the National convention in January. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Claude Merritt, president; Mrs. Dewey Comphere, vice-president; Mrs. John Goodier, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Don Collins, reporter.

An item of interest that arrived last month just one day too late to be included in our November issue was a note from Mrs. Leon (Goldie) Cummings of Kansas City reporting that as of that date the "Show-Me State" of Missouri had its own CowBelle unit. Mrs. Cummings is the first president and Mrs. Flossie Baird of Lebanon and Mrs. F. L. Kelly of St. Joseph her vice-presidents.

Welcome to this fine new group—we'll hope to hear from them often.

The state of Washington is another of the newer groups we're hearing from for the first time this month. Notes from Mrs. L. A. Christenson and Mrs. Floyd Bloomfield tell of the completion of the first successful year of the Washington CowBelles. Their current project, begun in November, is a poster contest for school children, using the theme "Consuming More Beef."

Let us know more about the project.

Mrs. Leon T. Cummings, president of the newly organized Missouri Cow-

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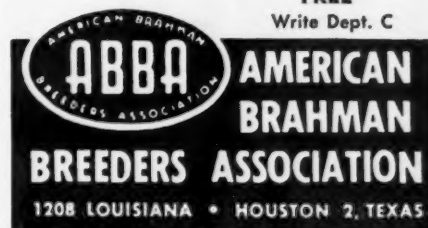
If the slaughter calf market is up you can cash in for the bonus. If feeder demand is strong you have weight and thriftiness to offer.

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Angus heifers have less calving trouble, for Angus calves have smaller, polled-shaped heads. Gives you more calves to sell.

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Angus cows are alert, aggressive mothers . . . provide more milk for their calves. Gives you bigger calves to sell. Be ahead! Build an Angus herd! Buy Black heifers!

American Angus Assn., Chicago 9, Ill.

Thompson & Gill, Inc.
Livestock Equipment



**NEW IMPROVED
TECO
Cattle Squeeze**

The TECO Cattle Squeeze, acclaimed for years as the finest available, has now been improved. New head gate latch, foot operated, leaves both hands free at all times. New slatted rear gate gives all-around access to animal. Improved safety and superior ease of operation make the new TECO better than ever. New easy-to-load trailer, too. Write for full descriptive literature today.



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<input type="checkbox"/> Calf Chute	<input type="checkbox"/> Feed Wagon Beds
<input type="checkbox"/> Pillars & Stockers	<input type="checkbox"/> Stock Trucks

Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

Belles, and her vice-president, Mrs. Flossie Baird, were delegates from the 4th district to the Midwestern Regional Conference at Chicago in September.

Mrs. Lawrence Mash, chairman of the Western Colorado CowBelles council's second annual essay contest, has announced that the subject this year will be "Colorado Beef Prior to 1910." This contest is open to all 7th and 8th grade students of public or private schools in western Colorado.

The South Dakota CowBelles are sponsoring a slogan contest for school children, the winner to be announced at the December stockgrowers meeting.

This group entered a float featuring the theme, "Keep Prices Up, Your Weight Down . . . Eat More Beef" in the Oelrichs rodeo. Clever four-line verses written by CowBelle Mrs. Vernon Seger, pointing up this theme, were featured on both sides of the float. "Didn't win a prize but attracted our share of attention anyhow," reports Mrs. Pete White of Oelrichs.

As their public relations project for 1953 the Wyoming CowBelles chose to enter floats in as many county and state celebrations as possible. Two of these floats, which appeared at the Platte County Fair in Wheatlands and the Wyoming State Fair at Douglas, were featured in the October issue of Cow Country, the state cattlemen's publication.

One of the most popular floats in the Cheyenne Frontier Days parade this year was the Wyoming CowBelles' one depicting a pioneer ranch kitchen, complete with glowing coal range, old-fashioned hand churn, kerosene lanterns, roller towels and other nostalgic impedimenta of the homey kitchens of that far-off day.

Though this was the first year of official CowBelles participation in the Frontier Days parade, most old-timers will remember that more than 30 years ago Mrs. Fred Boice, Sr., president of the Wyoming group, established the old-fashioned section of the parade that ever since has featured authentic old carriages, wagons, stagecoaches until it is now one of the parade's outstanding attractions.

Another excellent public relations project is that of the North Dakota group. Through the courtesy and cooperation of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association, attractive and original cards designed by Mrs. Gilman Peterson, the publicity director of the North Dakota CowBelles, are being distributed through restaurants and cafes. "Eat More Beef," they say, "It's Slenderizing . . . Energizing . . . Appetizing."

No better place to remind people of that than just before they order a meal!

And another reminder from our National leader, Mrs. Ralph Cowan: Are you planning to attend the National convention at Colorado Springs in

January? Got your reservations in yet? And, oh yes . . . how about your dues for 1953? Not in arrears, are they? This is the last time we'll have a chance to remind you. So . . . don't forget.

See you in Colorado Springs, we hope!

Nominations for National officers in each state should be sent to Mrs. Dressler, chairman of the nominating committee, Gardnerville, Nev., at once. Please consider your nominees carefully. Our National officers so far have been wonderful—each one of them has done the work of a dozen women. Let's hope the CowBelles in 1954 will be lucky enough to have the same fine, selfless leadership!

* * *

Please pay your dues before the end of the year so we can start the New Year with ALL members paid up. We are also interested in new members, and urge all of you to help get new ones for 1954.

I would like to be a CowBelle:

Mrs.

Address

(Send this clipping and \$1 to Mrs. Phil Nowlin, Secy.-Treas., American National CowBelles, Box 1078, Douglas, Ariz.)

IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT!

RANCHERS! CATTLEMEN! FARMERS!

CALL YOUR CATTLE

WITH THE NEW **Kattle Kaller** AUTO HORN



GUARANTEED to Call Cattle for Feeding, Shipment, Dehorning

Bellows Like a Bull—Cattle Respond Quickly. Greatest time-saver for livestock industry. Easily installed on car-truck. Deep penetrating tone carries for miles. Imitates any cattle sound. Great novelty horn, too. If your dealer can't supply you, order direct and send us his name. Send check, M.O., C.O.D. Money back if not satisfied. Dealer inquiries invited.



Complete with Steering Post Control Lever

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

\$10.95 Post-paid, (\$2 below reg. list)

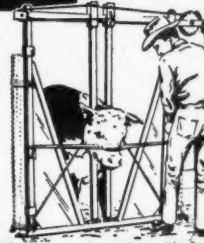
Kattle Kaller Div., 1903 So. 20th St., Omaha, Nebr.

FARNAM CHUTE GATE

PORTABLE OR PERMANENT Installation In Any Opening!

Enables you to quickly restrain and safely hold animals for inspection, treatment, dehorning, vaccination, ear marking, etc. Makes cattle handling easier, safer, faster. Every stock farm needs and should have this low-cost stock-holding gate.

Accept This **"FREE TRIAL" OFFER**
Try this Gate at our risk! Write for Illustrated Literature and "30-Day Trial Plan" Farnam Co., Dept. CG-3



Omaha, Nebr.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

TAX DECISION MAY CAUSE SERIOUS TROUBLE FOR MANY RANCHERS

A RECENT U. S. TAX court decision, implying that ranchers who inventory their livestock must use the accrual method of reporting in all respects, may upset the bookkeeping system of thousands of ranchers.

The decision was made in the Diamond A. Cattle Co. case, 21 T. C. No. 1.

A great many, perhaps most, livestock producers who carry their livestock in inventory keep their books and file their returns on the cash basis in all other respects. They deduct interest and taxes, for instance, when paid rather than as accrued, and they keep no inventory of

feed or supplies.

This is a practical basis of accounting and certainly reflects income just as clearly as the pure cash basis. As a matter of fact, many other small businesses which use inventories are on the cash basis in all other respects.

In the Diamond A Cattle Co. case, however, the tax court seems to hold that such a hybrid method of accounting is improper. The implication of decision is that ranchers who inventory their

livestock must use the accrual method in all respects.

If the commissioner should follow through and enforce such a principle, it would completely upset the books and income tax returns for tens of thousands of ranchers and farmers and others.

Therefore, we can hope either that the commissioner will not follow the precedent or that the matter will be clarified by legislation.—Stephen H. Hart, attorney, Nat'l Live Stock Tax Committee.

Personal Mention

F. E. Mollin, following his recent illness, has returned to the American National office on a "short-hour" basis for the time being, but the hard-working executive secretary hopes to be in full harness again before the National convention takes place in mid-January at Colorado Springs.

Col. Edward N. Wentworth, well known director of Armour & Company's livestock bureau, is recovering from an illness he suffered while on a recent visit to New York. Although hospitalized at the time, he expected to be at home before Thanksgiving.

Rex Messersmith, Alliance, Nebr., past president of the American National Junior Cattlemen's Association and for two years president of the Nebraska Junior Stock Growers, has been named assistant extension editor of the Nebraska Agricultural College Extension Service News for 10 months. He is a 1952 graduate of the University of Nebraska.

Harold J. Burback, manager of the land and survey office, Bureau of Land Management, at Denver, retired from government service late in October after 32 years in various departments. He is being succeeded by Ray R. Best, formerly agricultural economist with the Bureau of Reclamation at Fresno, Calif.


Leo J. Warner of Portland is succeeding George L. Penrose as agricultural agent in the Northwest for the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Penrose, agent for the past 10 years, will enter the insurance business.

Otis O. McIntosh, for the past 10 years a director of public relations with the Ralston Purina Company, has received the annual award of merit by collegiate livestock judging coaches at the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City on Oct. 18.

Frank M. King: Mr. King, 91, a widely known former newspaperman and author of four books about the Old West, passed away at his home in Los Angeles early last month.

Andrew W. Armour: The 71-year-old Mr. Armour, director and executive committee member of the family packing firm, Armour & Company, passed away in Chicago last month after a brief heart illness.

December, 1953



IMPROVE Your share in ...

QUALITY Sets PROFITS
And for QUALITY it's the

National Western Hereford Sale

Held in Conjunction with the
National Western Stock Show

Denver, Colo. **January 18 and 19**
Lamont Pavilion—Monday, 6:30 P.M.; Tuesday, 9:30 A.M.

200 HEAD

150 Herd Sires
Range Bulls

50 Foundation
Females

You select a herd sire for quality and you choose a range bull for the same reason. If you need bulls for your purebred or commercial herd, they are selling in Denver. This is a sifted offering of herd and range bulls which have been selected for their quality and that is what makes a profit on both the purebred and commercial markets. You will find a bull in Denver that will pay you dividends in your herd no matter whether it's purebred or commercial.

The females in this offering are the kind on which top herds over the Nation have been built. They are foundation stones on the road to progress and quality.

Write for your catalog today.

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As Ever... Forever — YOU'RE AHEAD WITH HEREFORDS

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BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

Herbert Chandler

Baker, Oregon

MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

We'll see you at Colorado Springs in Jan. Have some good herd headers or a carload of the best bulls ever, priced to sell. See them. We'll both be pleased.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS - 623 Emerson, Alliance, Nebr.

POLLED OR HORNED HEREFORD BULLS

Our bulls have sired top selling feeder cattle for many commercial cattlemen

RUGGED BULLS

REASONABLE PRICES

A. B. Hardin

Phone 022F23

Gillette, Wyo.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Purebred and Commercial

GRASS RANGE

N BAR RANCH

MONTANA

AVERAGE OF \$1,469 MADE AT NAT'L POLLED HEREFORD SALE

A total of \$85,180 was realized on 58 lots to make an average of \$1,469 in the recent National Polled Hereford Sale at San Francisco. The average for 25 bulls was \$1,979 and for 33 females it figured \$1,081. The top bull took \$7,650 from a new owner and the top female's final price tag was \$4,600.

MARSHALL AVERAGE \$501

Seventy-five registered Hereford bulls brought a total of \$37,650 from mid-western commercial cattlemen last month at the B. F. Marshall & Sons Hereford Ranch sale, Crawford, Nebr. The first auction offering of this establishment in recent years returned an average of \$501, including a top price of \$1,550.

TOTAL PREMIUMS OF \$173,235 OFFERED AT FT. WORTH SHOW

The Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth, Jan. 29-Feb. 7, is offering \$16,135 in premiums for Hereford breeding cattle, \$2,335 of the total to go for bulls in the carlot-and-pen division and \$5,000 for Polled Hereford animals. Grand total of premiums for the show will be \$173,235, including awards in the horse show and rodeo.

The premium total for Shorthorn breeding cattle in the show will be \$8,000; \$2,000 of this will be for bulls in the carlot-and-pen division.

On Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle, the Southwestern, oldest major livestock exposition in the nation, is offering \$12,000 with \$10,000 to cover breeding cattle other than the carlot-and-pen bulls.

Brahmans, which have drawn increasing interest at this show, will again be presented in the 1954 event. Premiums in this division total \$2,000, for 26 classes.

TEX.-OKLA. AVERAGE \$655

The Texas-Oklahoma Hereford sale put on at Wichita Falls, Tex., in mid-November turned up an average price of \$655 on 59 lots, 29 bulls figuring \$690 and 30 females \$617. Total for the sale was \$38,625, with the bull sale top set at \$2,350 and the female top at \$1,800.

FLORIDA TO HAVE JANUARY POLLED SHORTHORN CONGRESS

The 14th annual National Polled Shorthorn Congress, set for Jan. 25-26 at Ocala, Fla., will include a fine selection of 50 bulls and 50 females, carefully sifted for quality. The American Shorthorn Breeders Association has an-

nounced that between Sept. 1, 1952 and March 15 of this year more than 1,000 bulls and over 400 females of both Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn breeding have been sold in Florida. Although the Polled Shorthorn Congress is usually held in the spring, the earlier date was selected this year on advice of southeastern breeders so commercial cattlemen may buy bulls no later than January. The Congress was held in Montgomery, Ala., two years ago.

ANGUS WINNERS AT OGDEN

The 1953 Ogden (Utah) Livestock Show the middle of November bestowed the grand championship on a carload of 15 Angus steers from Glen Dale Ranches at Buhl, Ida. In the Angus judging, Rancheria Angus of Anderson, Calif., won out over 18 exhibitors with the senior and grand champion bull and the junior and reserve champion.

COW PALACE SHOW WINNERS

A 1,100-pound Hereford junior yearling from Crowe Ranch, Millville, Calif., was named grand champion at the Grand National Livestock Exposition in San Francisco last month and a 950-pound summer yearling, also Hereford, became the reserve champion; this animal was shown by Leland Herman of Wayne, Nebr. Champion bull of the Hereford breeding show was a two-year-old from Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, and Double M Ranch at Adams, Ore., had another two-year-old which took the reserve spot. In the female division Lucky Hereford Ranch at Gilroy, Calif., showed a senior calf to championship honors and the reserve award went for a senior yearling from the Oliver Ranch, at Descanso, Calif.

NEW BRAZILIAN BREED

A breed of hornless Brahma cattle has been developed by a Brazilian geneticist. Named Tabapua, the new breed is said to have certain advantages over the horned variety, such as muscularity and abundant meat tissue and is more docile, develops faster and is more robust.

HEADS POLLED HEREFORD ASSN.

Robert A. Halbert of Miller, Mo., and Sonora, Tex., was elected president of the American Polled Hereford Association at its annual business meeting in San Francisco, Nov. 3. Mr. Halbert was elevated from the vice-presidency, and succeeds John Trenfield of Follett, Tex., as head of the organization. The new vice-president is John H. Royer, Jr., Woodbine, Md.

CHAROLAISE ROLLS GROWING

The office of the International Charollaise Cattle Raisers Association in Houston, Tex., has announced that the first six weeks of business brought in commitments for more than 1,000 registration and recordation applications. The new organization offers assistance to breeders in recording all Charollaise

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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ODUCER

crosses from other breeds as well as registration of purebreds. Members admitted to the International before Jan. 1, 1954, will be considered charter members.

WYOMING ANGUS MEN ELECT

The Wyoming Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association last month named Charles Saul of Douglas president to succeed Walter C. Ferguson of Cheyenne. Also elected were Martin Ferguson of Cheyenne, vice-president; Kenneth Faulkner, Cheyenne, secretary (re-election), and George Froggatt, Douglas, treasurer (re-election.)

TRI-STATE TOP IS \$2,100

The Tri-State Polled Hereford Association, which held a show and sale at Alliance, Nebr., Nov. 9, sold 87 head for a total of \$39,265 to average \$451. The 59 bulls showed \$473 for an average and the 28 females \$403. The champion bull brought the top price of \$2,100 and the champion pair of bulls went for \$700 each, while the champion female brought \$1,500 and the reserve champion female sold at \$475.

CHICAGO FEEDER SALE WINNERS ARE COLORADO HEREFORDS

Josef Winkler & Sons of Castle Rock, Colo., got \$30 for their champion yearling feeders at the ninth annual Chicago Feeder Show and Sale last month. The load consisted of 740-pound red and roan Shorthorn steers, and went to an Ohio buyer. The reserve champion yearling feeder steers and champion Hereford yearlings were exhibited by Norell Herefords of Collbran, Colo.; they averaged 605 pounds and brought \$24.50. Champion Angus in the yearling class followed with a price of \$28.75 for an average 607-pound weight. Mr. Hadley also showed the champion yearling heifers, a load of 548-pound Angus which sold at \$21.75.

* * *

A load of Herefords shown by Fred C. DeBerard of Kremmling, Colo., became grand champions over all breeds at the Chicago show, and on the same day,



Colorado Shorthorns of Josef Winkler, Castle Rock, won the yearling class over all breeds in the ninth annual Chicago Feeder Show for the eighth time this year. This carload went to an Ohio buyer at 30 cents a pound.

December, 1953

MONEY-MAKING BEAR CLAWS — MAKE 'EM YOUR FIRST CHOICE AND YOU'LL COME BACK FOR MORE

BEAR CLAW

MRS. J. C. MORRILL, Owner

R. E. LEONE, Manager

DAYTON, WYOMING



REGISTERED

HEREFORDS

ARABIAN HORSES

RANCH

Help Yourself!

Sounds like something free, doesn't it?
Funny thing, it really is!

It's what you get extra when you
use WHR blood.

It helps you produce better cattle.

Wyoming Hereford Ranch

Cheyenne

over the open market at Chicago, Karl Hoffman of Ida Grove, Ia., sold the highest priced load of fat steers since Feb. 9. The Herefords averaged 1,181 pounds and brought \$30.75 a cwt.

The 20 DeBerard whitefaces brought a price of \$52 a cwt, while the top price was paid for the Angus load shown by Jess Hadley; these animals brought \$60.50. Leo Egan & Sons of Ashby, Nebr., got \$51 and \$48, respectively, for two loads of Herefords.

CENTRAL HEREFORDS IN WYO. BRING \$255 AVERAGE

The Oct. 29 sale of the Central Hereford Association at Lusk, Wyo., saw 64 bulls sell for a \$255 average, totaling \$16,325. Top bull price was paid for the reserve champion at \$730; the champion brought \$470.

VON FORRELL TOTAL \$17,690

At Wheatland, Wyo., early last month Von Forrell Herefords brought a total of \$17,690 for 46 bulls to average \$384. A \$900 price tag was the sale topper for one of the animals which went to a Wheatland buyer.

BRANGUS SELL IN OKLAHOMA

One hundred, seventy-three animals brought a \$320 average at the recent sale held by the Northeast Oklahoma Brangus Association in Vinita. Total intake was \$55,360, with 31 bulls averaging \$528 and 142 females \$272. The top price of the event went for a bull that brought \$2,500; two females brought \$850 each.

NAMED FIRST ANGUS FIELDMAN

Justin H. Doak of Jackson, Miss., will take over as full-time fieldman for the Missouri Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association. He becomes the association's first fieldman.

EXHIBITORS FROM 37 STATES

Stockmen and farmers from 37 states and three Canadian provinces exhibited in the competitions at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago for 26 breeds of cattle, sheep, swine and draft horses.

P.I. STEERS AVERAGE \$26.05

Cattle at the 1953 Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, reflecting the current drop in beef prices, were down from last year—\$26.05 as compared with \$37.50 in 1952. However, the average was still above the current market price of \$24.50. Grand champion steer was exhibited by Double M. Hereford Ranch of Adams, Ore.

"WHERE TO BUY" CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Classified rates: 70 cents a line; lower rates for 3 and 6 insertions. Figure a line as 7 words.

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PRINEVILLE, OREGON

WANTED!

**LARGE CATTLE RANCHES TO
EXCHANGE FOR ARIZONA AND
CALIFORNIA PROPERTIES**

LOYAL C. STAHL, JR.
630 Title & Trust Bldg., Phoenix, Arizona

150 RANCHES, Your Choice, Prices Reduced; 25-55 rainfall, high capacity nutritious grasses, mild winters; Flint Hills, Kansas, Osage, Hereford Heaven, Oklahoma. Write carrying capacity, investment desired. Also Motels.—A. E. Wade, Realtor, Clinton, Oklahoma.

COLORADO AND WYOMING RANCHES

are selling for less money. We have a number of ranches on our listings (big, medium or small ones) priced to sell. Contact

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Phone AComa 2997

FOR RANCHES, GROVES OR HOMES contact J. H. Holben, Realtor, Lake Wales, Florida.

FOR BEST LISTINGS ON FARMS and ranches, large or small, in Western Montana, contact E. K. Ricks, Stevensville, Mont.

FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE in Fallon, Wabaux and Carter Counties. Contact Vern Bublit, Baker, Montana.

16,000 ACRES

ONE OF Northern California's most beautiful and well planned cattle ranches, near Yreka, Calif. There are five modern homes and 8 barns, the owner's home has 5 bedrooms and 2 baths furnished complete. 6450 A. deeded land, 9,550 A. Taylor grazing, 1,600 A. hay meadow, irrigated by gravity flow from ditch. 150 A. alfalfa, 200 A. grain, bal. excellent grazing, some timber. 1 good river, 1 creek and many springs, which furnish unlimited amount of free water.

Over \$65,000 worth of modern machinery. 1,000 head of Hereford cattle, some registered. Anyone interested in a beautiful and profitable going ranch will have to see this to appreciate the true value.

\$200,000 cash down, terms will be arranged on balance. Will consider smaller ranch or good income property. For more details; see or write

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516½ N. LaBREA AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
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WELCOME CATTLEMEN!

Make our office your Colorado Springs headquarters during the 57th Annual AMERICAN NATIONAL Convention. We are in the cattle business—and, in addition, specialize in selling Colorado ranches. We now have listed, for sale—at lower prices, choice

RANCHES and FARMS

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"A REAL RANCH OUTFIT"

RANCHES, FARMS

For Sale ELDORADO COUNTY CATTLE SPREAD

2,080 acres deeded land, 1,000 acres of this is highly productive pasture. Many fine springs. Completely fenced. Year round river runs through ranch. New, modern ranch type home, electrically equipped, fireplace, etc. Guest house, too. Barns and corrals. Wonderful hunting and fishing. Deer, quail. Meadows loaded with feed.

Sacrifice at \$69,500
Terms If Desired—Write or Call

ELVIRA A. MILES, Realtor
Placerville, Calif. Phone 274

FOR SALE: FLORIDA CATTLE RANCH

13,760 acres; 1,500 acres improved grasses; 1,000 acres ready to plant; 300 acres seed beds. Drainage canals. Completely fenced and cross-fenced. Lake and flowing wells. Excellent hunting and fishing. Reasonably priced and convenient terms. Write Mildred White, Box 637, Leesburg, Florida.

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Learn Auctioneering. Term soon. Write for catalog, Missouri Auction School, Box 8425E7, Kansas City, Missouri.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School. Mason City, Iowa.

INDIAN RELICS

6 PERFECT ancient Indian arrowheads, \$2.00; Grooved stone War Club, \$2.00, \$3.00; Grooved tomahawk, \$3.00, \$4.00; Fine peace pipe, \$5.00. List free. Lear's, Glenwood, Arkansas.

IODINE FOR CATTLE

CATTLEMEN, ATTENTION: Use pure powdered livestock iodine—"DFT"—in your stock salt or minerals. Especially effective in preventing slow breeding in cows and weak or stillborn calf losses often mistaken for abortion troubles. Widely used over western range states since 1936. Market price. Write—CULLINAN'S, Bucktail, Nebr.

TANNING

We will tan anything from a mouse to a moose. Either with hair on, or various kinds of leather. Manufacturers gloves, garments, robes. Quick, efficient reliable. Free price list. Valcauda Fur Co., National Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

MISCELLANEOUS

DO YOU find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The Sheep and Goat Raiser reaches more sheepmen with more information on range sheep than any magazine published. Subscription rates \$2.00—two years, \$5.00—five years. SHEEP & GOAT RAISER, Hotel Cactus Building, San Angelo, Texas.

Send 10c for lists either shotguns, rifles, handguns, ammunition or send 25c for all lists. FRAYSETH'S, Willmar, Minnesota.

SEEDS

King Ranch Bluestem and many other excellent range and pasture reseeding grasses. Guy Hutchinson Company, Uvalde, Texas.



Jan. 5-9—Phoenix (Ariz.) Show.
Jan. 11—Executive Committee Meeting, American National Cattlemen's Assn., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Jan. 12-14, 1954—Convention, American National Cattlemen's Assn., Colorado Springs.
Jan. 15-23—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.
Jan. 29-Feb. 7—Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex.
Feb. 12-13—Alabama Cattlemen's Convention, Montgomery.
Feb. 17-19—Western States Meat Packers Assn. annual meeting, San Francisco.
Feb. 18-19—Louisiana Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Alexandria.
Mar. 25-27—Tucson (Ariz.) Livestock Show.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In Thousands of Pounds)

	Oct. 31 1953	Sept. 30 1953	Oct. 31 1952	5-Yr. Avg.
Frozen Beef	166,368	138,139	189,229	104,969
Cured Beef	8,151	8,704	8,875	10,084
Lamb, Mutton	11,339	10,113	16,002	11,656
Total Pork	178,974	200,597	234,894	228,752
Total Poultry	257,544	176,385	279,191	224,650

WESTERN DRESSED MEATS

(CHICAGO)*

	Nov. 24, 1953	Nov. 25, 1952
Beef, Prime	\$44.00-45.50	\$51.00-56.00
Beef, Choice	39.50-42.00	50.00-54.50
Beef, Good	36.00-37.50	42.00-48.00
Beef, Comm.	31.00-33.00	36.00-42.00
Cow, Comm.		28.00-33.00
Veal, Prime	38.00-42.00	51.00-56.00
Veal, Choice	34.00-38.00	44.00-52.00
Veal, Good	25.00-34.00	36.00-44.00
Calf, Choice	28.00-32.00	35.00-37.00
Calf, Good	26.00-30.00	33.00-35.00
Lamb, Choice	40.00-41.00	44.00-50.00
Lamb, Good	35.00-38.00	
Pork Loin, 8-12 lb.	41.00-43.00**	38.00-42.00

*Prices shown in New York last year.

**Shown this year for 8-20 lb.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Nov. 24, 1953	Nov. 25, 1952
Steers, Prime	\$24.50-30.75	\$32.50-36.50
Steers, Choice	22.00-27.25	29.50-34.50
Steers, Good	17.50-23.00	25.00-30.50
Cows, Comm.	11.50-13.50	15.00-17.50
Vealers, Ch.-Pr.	22.00-23.00	27.00-29.00
Vealers, Ch.-Gd.	16.00-22.00	17.00-27.00
Calves, Ch.-Pr.	15.00-20.00	20.00-27.00
Calves, Ch.-Md.	12.00-15.00	15.00-20.00
F.&S. Strs., Gd.-Ch.	16.25-21.75	21.50-28.50
F.&S. Strs., Ch.-Md.	10.00-16.25	14.50-21.50
Hogs (180-240 lbs.)	21.75-21.90	16.35-16.90
Lambs, Gd.-Ch.	18.50-20.00	20.00-22.50
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	6.00-7.00*	7.50-8.50

(*Ch.-Pr. quoted this year.)

FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

(In Thousands)

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Oct. 1953	1,782	776	4,994	1,531
Oct. 1952	1,390	602	5,492	1,437
10 mos. 1953	14,366	5,722	43,079	11,897
10 mos. 1952	10,763	4,261	49,427	10,408

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